The New-York Times.

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THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Mails by the Europa.

THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.

COMMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

Editorial and Other Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INTERESTING DETAILS, AND EXTRACTS.

The mails by the *Europa*, at Boston, from Liverpool, on the 16th of July, were received last evening. Our correspondence, and selections from our foreign files complete a representation of European affairs as they stood at the departure of the steamer.

The following dispatches indicate the movement of events at the latest advices:

MILAN, Thursday, July 14.

The Emperor of the French entered this city amid the acclamations of the populace. The King of Sardinia will accompany the Emperor as far as Susa on his return to France.

TURIN, Thursday, July 14.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* announces that the Ministers of the King have tendered their resignation, holding their *portefeuilles* only till the formation of the new Cabinet.

TURIN, Friday, July 15.

King VICTOR EMANUEL and the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON arrived here at 5½ P. M. amid the acclamations of the populace. The Prince DE CARIGNAN and Count DE CAVOUR went to meet them. Count DE CAVOUR was much cheered by the people; Piedmontese troops and a considerable number of National Guards were drawn up in line on both sides of the road. The Emperor alighted at the Royal Palace, and to-day a great banquet will be given at Court to eighty persons. The grand dignitaries and functionaries of State have been invited. The Nineteenth Regiment of the line has arrived at Milan.

VIENNA, Thursday Evening, July 14.

The Emperor left Verona for Vienna at 3 this morning. Count RECHBERG arrived here at 11 A. M. Peace must be considered concluded, as neither ammunition nor reinforcements are now sent to Italy.

PARIS, Friday, July 15.

The letters and telegraphic messages which have reached Paris from all the great towns of France are unanimous in stating that the dispatch announcing the conclusion of peace was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The first moment of surprise over the explosion of public joy knew no bounds. In all the great towns all business was put an end to, and at night brilliant illuminations took place.

PARIS, Thursday, July 14.

The members of the diplomatic body now in Paris went yesterday to the Empress at St. Cloud to congratulate her Majesty on the reëstablishment of peace.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Suspension of Hostilities—Probabilities of Peace—The French Army after Solferino—Incidents of the Camp—Visit to Head-quarters, &c.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

COMO, (Italy,) Saturday, July 9, 1859.

In my letter from the field of Solferino I expressed the belief that the result of that great battle would lead to a suspension of hostilities, and probably, through the intervention of Prussia and England, to the termination of the war. It was evident at all events that no further active operations in the open field could take place for some weeks:—and as I did not care to hang long upon the skirts of an army unengaged, I left the French camp on Wednesday after the battle and turned my face in this direction.

I am not at all surprised to be overtaken here by the news that an *armistice* has been agreed upon by the two armies, and that all active movements are suspended until the 15th of August. From which side the proposition came we do not yet know,—but it is very easy to understand for whose benefit it will operate. If conquest and military glory were his object in this war, NAPOLEON had a short and easy path to the attainment of it. His armies were already beyond the Mincio—and the famous *quadrilateral* of Austrian fortresses was virtually open to him. The Sardinians had invested Peschiera, both by land and water, and were just ready to open their bombardment. Prince NAPOLEON was in position before Mantua, which, if he could not hope to reduce, he could at least blockade and render perfectly harmless in the rear of the advancing French. And the Emperor himself was just ready to push forward to Verona—the strongest by far of all the fortresses—and to enter upon its reduction with the vigor and energy which have thus far marked his conduct of the war. It is now perfectly established that his *rifled cannon*, which the English Press so complacently ridiculed at the outset of the war, is a weapon of prodigious power, and gives him immense advantages over the enemy in this great campaign. Its range is longer—its aim more accurate—and its blows heavier and far more effective than anything the Austrians or any other European army can bring against him. In siege operations its advantage would have been very great, and Verona must in any case have speedily yielded to his assault.

It is perfectly evident, moreover, that some inexplicable cause paralyzes the Austrian army and places it substantially at the mercy of the Allies. Its constant successive defeats are perfectly unaccountable upon any ordinary hypothesis of military operations. Its forces are very large and well appointed,—its generals are men of ability, experience and unquestioned courage,—its artillery is numerous and well handled, its cavalry is acknowledged to be the best in Europe,—its soldiers are brave, firm and loyal, and its positions have, in nearly every case, been selected with skill and admirable military judgment. Yet in every case all this has availed them nothing. Promising as their plans might be, when the decisive moment came, *something* happened to thwart them all. Just when everybody expected them to march upon Turin and hold the Piedmontese Capital, they halted, and then commenced the retreat, which, up to this time, has not been arrested. At Magenta they held a very strong position,—fought well, but part of their forces were too far away to be brought into action, and they were beaten. And at Solferino they had a position which, I have the authority of a staff officer in the Piedmontese army for saying,—5,000 men *ought* to have held against *ten times* their number,—or, in fact, against any power that could have been brought to bear upon them. They defended it vigorously,—fought well,—inflicted upon the French far heavier losses than they themselves sustained,—and *withdrew* while more than a dozen heavy batteries of their artillery had remained silent from the beginning, and while masses of their infantry still stood unengaged. At 1 o'clock they had actually beaten the Piedmontese, and if what seems to have been their original plan had been carried out, and they had at that moment thrown the whole of their disposable force upon the French, they could scarcely have failed to break them, and win the day. Several times during the heat of the battle MCMAHON's whole flank was exposed to them—yet they suffered themselves to be deterred from assailing it by French light cavalry, and especially by a body of Chasseurs d'Afrique, under Capt. BONAPARTE,—who manœuvred for hours in so masterly a manner as actually to menace the enemy into an inactivity fatal to themselves. Their artillery completely swept the sides of all the hills round Solferino,—and twice they easily drove back the French who attempted to storm the heights. They were strongly posted in the stone houses and narrow streets and in the cemetery had high, strong, thick walls which protected them against the French fire, and gave them immense advantages over them.

How it happened that with such odds in their favor they should have been beaten, many able military critics have been puzzled to explain. The French assault was prompt, vigorous and wonderfully impetuous; and the Emperor NAPOLEON, by the rapid energy with which he brought up his scattered forces, the moment he saw a battle was impending, (for up to sunrise of that day he had no expectation of a general engagement,) reflects upon him the highest possible credit as a commander and a general. But in spite of all this, there must be some element of *internal weakness* in the Austrian camp; and from all I can learn, from the facts that come out, and the hints and surmises that float in the atmosphere, I have very little doubt that it is to be found in the incompetency and vacillating presumption of the Emperor himself. He is a young man, without military experience and of only theoretic military knowledge, and ambitious to a degree which makes him absurdly jealous of the generals by whom he is surrounded, whose advice he constantly rejects, and whose well-laid plans he constantly counteracts at the critical moment. Before he joined his army he kept up incessant telegraphic communication with head-quarters from Vienna, and did not hesitate, even at that distance, to overrule his ablest generals in the field. Gen. GYULAI has been disgraced for the loss of Magenta, and private accounts represent him as gloomy, melancholy, and apparently overwhelmed by the ruin of his professional character; yet he has friends who say that if the time ever comes when he can place the responsibility where it belongs, he will stand acquitted. Three distinguished Generals—CLAM GALLAS, Prince LICHTENSTEIN and ZANEWITZ—are said to have thrown up their commands, since Solferino;—this could only have happened under the pressure of some very grave and imperative necessity. On the field at Solferino FRANCIS JOSEPH is said to have addressed an angry reproof to one of his oldest Generals,—who instantly broke his sword across his knee and threw it at his feet;—the Emperor burst into tears and held out both his hands, begging pardon for the offence he had given. All these things, with many others of the same kind that might be mentioned, indicate a state of complete demoralization *in the higher ranks* of the Austrian army;—and nothing can be more fatal than such a state of things to the vigorous and successful prosecution of a war. The Allies on the contrary are completely united. The King, VICTOR EMANUEL, with admirable judgment, accepts the place simply of General of a *corps d'armée*, and gives to NAPOLEON the supreme command of the whole allied armies, and the most perfect harmony prevails in every department of the combined force.

Under such circumstances it is evident that NAPOLEON had everything to gain, and FRANCIS JOSEPH everything to lose, by the steady and vigorous prosecution of the war:—and the promptness with which NAPOLEON has granted an armistice for so long a time,—whether at the request of Austria or of his own motion,—speaks volumes for the moderation and forbearance, as well as the high-toned statesmanship which guide his conduct in the prosecution of this war. I am fully prepared to see him carry these qualities still more conspicuously into the negotiations which will undoubtedly be at once opened for the conclusion of peace. I have no doubt NAPOLEON will demand peremptorily the abandonment of Lombardy and its annexation to Piedmont, if the people shall so vote;—the erection of Venetia into an independent power; and the surrender by Austria of all the secret treaties by which she has hitherto controlled the internal policy of Tuscany, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the other Italian States. *Less than this I do not believe he will accept*:—but all this, I have no doubt Austria will be required by England, Prussia and Russia promptly to concede. If peace shall be concluded upon those terms, this will have been the cheapest, wisest and most beneficent war waged by any Power since the War of American Independence.

If on the other hand, these terms shall be rejected by Austria, all Europe must prepare for the greatest contest she has witnessed since 1815, and for changes far exceeding those that followed the career and defeat of the first NAPOLEON. In the first place the Pope cannot longer be kept out of the whirlpool which already sweeps in steadily narrowing circles around his temporal throne. His States are on the brink of revolution even now, and his participation by any active measures,—such as the excommunication of VICTOR EMANUEL, rumors of which already begin to circulate,—would greatly embarrass NAPOLEON and introduce elements of difficulty and dissension into Sardinia itself. In the next place, Austria would unquestionably be attacked in Hungary and in all her provinces bordering upon Russia,—by revolutionary movements, not aiming necessarily at Republicanism or even at absolute independence,—but at the dethronement and expulsion of the perjured House of Hapsburg. You will not have failed to observe that even KOSSUTH, in his proclamations, uses no language which will prevent such ulterior arrangements on the part of the Hungarians as might prove acceptable even to Russia.

For Austria, therefore, it seems to me, peace has become an absolute necessity. Whether it would not be better for Europe and the world at large, that her obstinacy should lead to the still more decisive and effectual demolition of her tyranny, and to such a reconstruction of Europe and such a general installment of Constitutional Governments as that event would bring about,—I am not quite so certain. There will be time enough to discuss this point after the middle of August.

But I have given you enough of dissertation. Unfortunately I had nothing better to offer, for in the way of narrative there is nothing special to be said. Both armies have been inactive since Solferino. The French crossed the Mincio without opposition during the next week,—the Austrians withdrawing steadily in the direction of their fortresses. Their retreat from Solferino, according to the most reliable accounts, was conducted in perfect order so far as their fighting columns were concerned,—though a very large body of their army which had not been engaged at all, was thrown into a good deal of confusion. They were not routed, nor were they pursued for any considerable distance. They were largely indebted for this impunity, without doubt, to the terrible storm which arose at 5 o'clock, and which enveloped the whole plain in a cloud of dust, and rendered all movements of the French cavalry out of the question. I can imagine nothing more terrible than the pursuit, with flying artillery and cavalry, of a routed and retreating army. Fortunately I had no personal experience of this phase of war,—nor did the possibility of it occur to me when I came upon the field, where the contest was still pending, in the morning. But the *panic* of the next day,—when the town of Castiglione emptied itself in the manner I rehearsed to you in my last letter—gave us some faint impression of what would have been the style of things if the Austrians had proved the victors in that long and arduous contest. I never saw terror so general and so extreme as it was then. Everybody—soldier and civilian, well and wounded—imagined an Austrian dragoon at his heels, and the only anxiety of every one was to save himself. As the event showed the alarm to be utterly groundless, the flight, looked back upon, has much more the appearance of farce than of tragedy; but it served, at all events, to illustrate the extreme of selfish terror which must pervade the ungoverned and undisciplined mass of army followers in case of a defeat and pursuit by the victorious foe. If cannon had actually opened and dragoons rushed upon the flying crowd, I suppose we should only have experienced what occurs in the rear of every routed army.

I may as well correct here an erroneous impression which may possibly have been conveyed by previous accounts of this affair, concerning the extent to which the panic invaded the ranks of the army. I have heard it reported that 10,000 of the French *soldiers* shared in this precipitate flight to Brescia. This I believe to be entirely untrue. So far as I can speak from personal observation, *none of the fighting* force of the French were affected by the alarm. It was the officers and drivers of a train of ammunition wagons who started the flight—and it was only the scattered *debris* of the army who had been left behind in Castiglione,—the wounded who were in the streets, straggling officers and men who had been left to care for the wounded, orderlies, laborers and men in charge of the hospitals and ambulances, who shared the alarm and joined in the stampede. The main body of the army had encamped upon and beyond the field of battle, and were entirely unaware that any panic had occurred in the rear. I heard a few days afterward from Major K——, an American officer attached to the allied army, and who was in position on the plain, though not actually engaged with the enemy at Solferino, the probable origin of the *escapade*. He said that at about noon on the day after the battle a squadron of Austrian cavalry, which had evidently mistaken its way, made its appearance in plain sight of the army, and actually within the lines of the French camp. They saw their mistake instantly, and before the dragoons could mount and start in pursuit they had wheeled and spurred away. In the encampment itself the incident created no sensation,—but the rumor which passed rapidly to the rear, there produced a different effect. I asked Major K. why the Chasseurs d'Afrique, who withdrew from the road to let the flying train pass, did not stop them, at least for an explanation. "Simply," he replied, "because it was none of their business!" And they would promptly have given this reason for non-interference, even if they had known that the train was flying from a fancied danger! He said this was a perfect illustration of the discipline and method of the French army:—every part of it would attend strictly to its own affairs,—and no emergency could induce one to interfere with the affairs of any other.

There is a great deal that is worthy of study in the movements of such an army as this, without regard to the actual combats in which they engage. The Emperor has acquired very great credit for the vigor and rapidity with which the enormous force under his command is moved from point to point. It would seem to be very difficult, in these days of railroads and telegraphs, to deceive an enemy in the immediate neighborhood, and to throw a hundred thousand men upon his flank when they were expected in his front: yet this was actually done at Magenta, and with the most striking results. The difficulties of these rapid movements are very greatly increased by the immense amount of baggage which accompanies the army. I have heard military men say that this is a very great defect in the French army, and that it operates very seriously as a drawback upon its efficiency. Every general officer is allowed two heavy wagons for his baggage; and enormous trains accompany every regiment. These necessarily impede the army in its march, and are especially in the way when any sudden and rapid advance is required. Major K., to whom I have already referred, told me an amusing incident to illustrate the manner in which portions of the army train which are *not* wanted frequently impede the movements of those that are. The Emperor NAPOLEON was at Montechiaro on the night before the battle of Solferino. In the morning, hearing cannon on the plain before Castiglione, he ordered the cavalry regiment of Gen. MORRIS, to which Major K. was attached, to advance at a gallop and keep the enemy in check. As they approached the town they overtook an enormous *pontoon train*, which had been brought up from Brescia by way of Lonato, for the purpose of crossing the Mincio,—and which was now, through contagion, probably, rushing also at full gallop into the midst of the battle! They were soon stopped, of course,—but they were already in the village, and so blocked up the narrow streets that the cavalry were compelled to pass them in *single file*, while liable at any moment to be assailed by the artillery of the Austrians.

But in spite of all these drawbacks, nothing can surpass the admirable manner in which this great army has been handled, or the exemplary conduct of the soldiers during this whole campaign. I would never have believed it possible that 150,000 men,—mere soldiers, trained as a separate and distinct power in the State, never held to any very rigid responsibility to the civil authorities, could be marched through a foreign country, under a burning sun, and under circumstances of great discomfort, with such an absolute and complete abstinence from everything like disorder, as has marked the passage of this immense force through Northern Italy. Though I have been constantly, now for several days, in and about the camp, and have met soldiers everywhere,—in the streets, on the high roads, in the fields, at *cafés*, and in private houses,—I have not yet seen or heard of a solitary instance of rude conduct, or even of rude language, on their part. I do not believe that any fire company, or body of New-York Volunteers, ever went out for a single day on a target excursion, without exhibiting more "rowdyism" than the whole French army has shown during the whole of this Italian campaign. This is owing partly, I presume, to the natural politeness of the French character,—for it is part of a Frenchman's nature never to encroach upon the private rights or to wound the feelings of others. Much of it is due also to the discipline of the army,—to its separate and isolated mode of existence. The soldier is taught to look to *the camp* for everything he needs;—with the world outside he has nothing whatever to do. He has no claims upon it, and he has never learned to make demands, or to ask favors, from it. I saw three artillerymen at Castiglione, who had traveled to Brescia and back, thirty miles, in a burning sun, through blinding dust, and without a morsel to eat for twenty hours. They were away from their camp, and without money, and could therefore get nothing. I asked them if nobody had given them food. They said no,—no one had known of their hunger, and they *did not like to ask!* This does not answer to the popular notion of an invading army,—which is generally supposed to eat its way through the country, seizing whatever it needs, and sweeping bare the region through which it takes its desolating way. There have been no more welcome or popular *travelers* in Italy for years than this French army. They march only upon the high roads;—they buy of the peasants and merchants the cattle, poultry, fruit, &c, which they have to sell,—paying always full price and in current coin: and if they hire carts, oxen, mules or donkeys for purposes of transportation, they do it by fair contract and with prompt pay. On the day after the battle I met several peasants, who inquired of me the way to the Paymaster's office—as they held written warrants for small sums of money, for having brought a load of wounded from the field to the hospital. I frequently saw soldiers come, covered with dust and ready to drop with fatigue, directly from the field, into the little *cafés* of the place, and count out their *sous*, with most scrupulous accuracy, for a drink of wine or a piece of bread.

Another thing which struck me forcibly was the air of indifference with which the soldiers seemed to treat the whole affair of the fight. There was no appearance of exultation,—no excitement, no indication whatever of anything out of the ordinary course of things among them. I did not hear a shout, not a cheer, not a song from them all. They acted as if they had done their day's work,—and were glad to rest a little;—and that was all. The whole thing was regarded by them as an ordinary business transaction. The officers were not quite so indifferent—nor did they take quite so common-place a view of the engagement;—they had appreciated its importance, and probably understood its difficulties better than the men,—and talked of it with corresponding warmth. But so far as any show of *feeling* was concerned, on the part of the troops, you would never have supposed they had been doing anything more than dig a canal or remove trifling obstacles out of a road over which they had found it necessary to pass.

Nearly the whole French force, on the night after Solferino, encamped on the field of battle. Some of those nearest to Castiglione came away a mile or so to obtain a clearer spot for their bivouac. Just at dusk an officer of Zouaves rode up to a subordinate who was standing near me, and told him to go at once and place men about a certain field where he wished to encamp, and not let anybody else take it. He rode off and presently brought his regiment up the road to the spot. As they arrived they turned off into the orchard which bordered the road,—pitched their tents, hitched their horses,—then clustered around the spot where the cattle had been slaughtered and dressed, and received their allowance of meat,—and in half an hour their little fires were blazing, and each was preparing the supper for which his day's work had, doubtless, given him an eager appetite. The regiments that were too far off for this, contented themselves with clearing a space of the dead with which the whole field was incumbered, and partaking of such fare as could most readily be brought up to them from the rear. The followers of an army,—those I mean who are not actual combatants, though ranked as soldiers, laborers, &c., &c., are always very numerous;—and besides these, who are counted as troops, there is always an immense number of persons who merely follow on with carts, hand-wagons, &c., filled with eatables or drinkables for sale. These volunteers are of great service after such an engagement, and whenever there is any temporary interruption of the regular supplies. On the day of Solferino especially the necessities of the troops were very great, as most of them were compelled to fight or march from 5 o'clock in the morning, after a slight breakfast, without any other refreshment, until 9 or 10 at night.

On the second day after the battle we drove out to the French head-quarters at Cavriana. Taking the Mantua road, we passed directly across the field of battle on the plain. Dead horses were visible on either side in the fields of trampled wheat and corn, which border the road;—the unburied dead of both camps were thickly scattered about, and under the blazing heat of the unclouded sun were beginning to make the atmosphere intolerable;—and broken muskets, torn garments, discarded hats and knapsacks, scraps of paper, unused cartridges, and the general wreck which the great storm had made and left, strowed the ground as far as the eye could reach. Eight or ten surgeons of the hospital staff were moving over the fields, hunting for wounded that might have been overlooked, and inquiring of us where carriages could be procured for their removal. Under ordinary circumstances, I believe it is usual for each regiment or division, during the action, if possible, to remove, or provide for their own wounded. But in this case, the heat and duration of the battle rendered it impossible, and a regiment would often fight its way for miles from its original position, without the chance of a moment's leisure for any such service of humanity. The care of the wounded, therefore, fell entirely upon the hospital staff,—which proved wholly inadequate to its proper and efficient performance. In the first place, it was altogether too small for the immense task required at its hands. Then it was quite impossible that the surgeons, who were not in the engagement, should know all the points where the battle had been most severe, and be able to go directly where the wounded were most numerous and in greatest need of succor. The result was, that in many cases the wounded actually lay *three days* without care or nourishment, among the bushes where they had fallen. And in addition to all this, as I have already remarked, the ambulances provided for the service of the army were utterly and censurably inadequate to the emergency. It is most singular that this department of the French service should have been so utterly neglected—for in Africa and other quarters where the French have been engaged, nothing could be more complete or perfect than its provision in this respect. But in this Italian campaign, certainly they have been seriously and shamefully at fault.

Quite a number of officers of both armies remained on the field unburied on the third day after the battle. One of them—an Austrian—had evidently lived some time after falling—for he had taken his *porte-monnaie* out of his pocket, and taken from it his visiting-card, which he placed upon his breast, that he might be identified when his body should be found. As a general thing, the officers were buried in separate graves, instead of being thrown, like the common soldiers, into a common trench. The body of Prince WINDISCHGRATZ, which was found on the field, was sent into the Austrian camp, at the special request of the Emperor.

After crossing the plain, we came upon the camp of Gen. CANROBERT, which was pitched in an orchard on the right of the road. Scores of officers sat in their tents, in a state of *déshabillé*, owing to the intense heat, and nearly all engaged in writing. One soldier, to get into the shade, had gone to the very bed of the deep ditch that bordered the road, and with his naked feet in the water, and a sheet of paper on a board across his knee, was probably giving his friends at home a vivid picture of the perils and hair-breadth 'scapes he had encountered. Since reaching here, I have seen a private letter from a soldier now in hospital at Alzano, to his mother, in which he says that his company was the first that scaled the heights at Cavriana—that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was at one time not more than twenty feet from them, and that, if their muskets had not all been *unloaded*, they could have shot his horse and made him prisoner. In another part of the field a great crowd of men were gathered about the butchers' quarters, and were marching off each with his share of meat for the night. Another group was busily engaged in examining a curious Austrian *caisson*, which had fallen into their hands with other booty. While over the whole camp swelled the strains of music—half martial and half sentimental—which rose from the splendid military band of the regiment, and floated far away over the heights where the French swarmed like ants, but where the Austrians had been posted in equal pride the day before. Inquiring our way from a group of officers standing in the road, we turned to the left and pushed on for Cavriana. Half a mile further on we met a soldier on horseback, who asked us where he could find the persons whose names were on dispatches which he had been commissioned to deliver. One was for BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and the other for the Grand Prévost—but he could not read, and had forgotten for whom he was to inquire. We put him right, and pursued our way to the little village of stone houses clustered together upon steep and narrow streets paved with cobble-stones, and crowded with vehicles of every description.

As we entered the street leading up the hill into the town, half a dozen Zouaves, who were placed there on guard, rose from the grass where they were sitting, and asked if we had business at head-quarters. I replied that I had letters for the Grand Prévost, which I exhibited. This was quite sufficient; they gave us prompt permission to pass, with directions how to find our way to the Grand Prévost's quarters. The town was full of troops. Every field and hillside was a camping ground, and the streets were crowded with soldiers. We had some little difficulty in forcing our carriage along the narrow and crowded ways, but suffered nothing more serious than occasional detentions from other vehicles. The Emperor with his *suite* occupied a large house, situated at the back end of a very spacious court-yard, surrounded with a high wall, and which had evidently belonged to a person of distinction. His private carriages, with those of his household, and the large, brown wooden boxed waggons which carry his *cuisine*, wardrobe and furniture,—forty or fifty in number—were ranged around the court-yard and two of the police of the army mounted guard at the great entrance gate. We had arrived, unfortunately, just at the hour of dinner and could only present our letters by waiting an hour. This we did not care to do; so we drove along the heights through Solferino, thence down across the plain to Castiglione. It was after dark when we reached the wretched little *alberge* at the entrance of the town, which had been nearly stripped of everything by the crowd of the day before. Fortunately for us, they had not abducted the black-eyed and amiable Annetta;—and although she could not speak a syllable of French or English, we succeeded in making our wants intelligible, and she succeeded in getting us supper, and one room with an enormous bed which three of us shared with the infinitely more numerous occupants who had the right of prior possession, and who labored zealously to enforce their claims throughout the night. Italian floors are never washed; and next morning we found where four large pools of blood from wounded officers had left in our chamber marks of the battle of the day before. But we slept as soundly as if a groan had never been uttered, nor a pang endured, within a hundred miles of us.

—But my letter is growing intolerably long. I must, therefore, postpone the narrative of my personal observations and experiences until another resting place gives me the opportunity to write it.

Yours, &c., H. J. R.

THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

The News at Paris—How Announced and How Received—The Conditions—The Engagements of Napoleon Fulfilled—The Illumination—The Effect of Peace on European Politics—The French and English Press on the Event.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

I have a most important fact to communicate. Peace, that greatest of all blessings for nations, is now concluded between France and Austria, and thus ends the struggle which was so dreadful to human life. I announced to you in my last letter that the two Emperors were to meet; they were to have an interview at Villafranca. Much interest was felt for the result of such a meeting, and on all sides politicians were speculating thereupon. Yesterday the Parisians were startled, about midday, by hearing the cannons of the Invalides booming, as they had done for the victories of Magenta and Solferino. What could be the meaning of this salvo? It could not be that another engagement had taken place, and that once more victory had crowned the French arms. Soon it became rumored about that peace must have been concluded, and at once a sentiment of universal joy became evident. Banners and flags were hung to the breeze, and joyous comments were to be heard on all sides. A short time after, the following telegram was placarded all over the city, and what had been a surmise became a certainty. Crowds, collected as if by magic, were grouped around these placards, and congratulations were being exchanged between old and young. The telegram says:

VALEGGIO, 11th.

The Emperor to the Empress.

Peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself.

The bases agreed to are:

An Italian Confederation, under the honorary Presidentship of the Pope.

The Emperor of Austria cedes his rights over Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who hands them over to the King of Sardinia.

The Emperor of Austria preserves Venetia, but that country forms an integral part of the Italian Confederation.

General amnesty.

What now becomes of England's vaunted intention of mediating? What is now the position of Prussia, with her mobilized army, which it has cost her such efforts and expense to get together? The Emperor has gained his greatest victory by thus defeating all attempt at coalition against him, and by managing affairs himself, setting at nought the interference of the would-be arbitrators. The American public will, I am sure, properly appreciate the moderation, as well as quickness of perception and action of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Those who have always cavilled at his movements, will say that his programme is not carried out. But is it not? Venetia is to remain under the influence of Austria, but still she forms an integral portion of the Italian Confederation, all of which is to be under the *honorary* Presidentship of the Pope. Of course, the Emperor of Austria will send some Archduke to administer in Venetia; he could not have given up that which he had not as yet lost; still, it is easy to understand that Austrian predominance in Venetia is ended. Belonging to the Confederation, and having the Pope as President, the Venetians would not tolerate any despotism. They will have a Constitution, and be governed wisely and humanely. Lombardy, given by the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of France, is handed over to the King of Piedmont, and thus the Lombards are content. The Pope will, with increase of moral authority, be enabled to grant those reforms so necessary for the bettering the condition of his subjects as well as the increase of his own power. In fact, the Italians find their condition entirely changed. A Confederation has been the dream of every Italian patriot for a long time, and this object is gained without all Europe being engaged in a deadly struggle. Let those who expected the Emperor NAPOLEON to keep on *killing* until all Austrians were driven from Italy, look upon the matter as they may, the peace of Villafranca is a glorious consummation of a most glorious campaign. The Emperor NAPOLEON having freed the Italian people, will leave them to be governed in the manner they have ever wished for, only demanding from them such gratitude as is due him for the great benefits he has conferred upon them. On Friday next he returns to Paris, quietly and without any ceremony. But no doubt he will make a grand entry at the head of the army when it returns to Paris. I am inclined to believe that this most interesting ceremony will take place on the 15th of August, (the St. NAPOLEON,) which as a *fête* day will thus have additional lustre given to it. Last night the city was beautifully illuminated on all sides; in the poorest as well as the richest quarters of Paris each window had its light. The public buildings were more resplendent than on former occasions. An immense crowd circulated without noise or confusion.

The Parisians who seem so demonstrative and who gesticulate so vehemently, are, nevertheless, a most orderly people, and on occasions such as last night's illuminations, observe a most pleasing decorum. I wrote at length on Tuesday last, expecting a departure from Havre—I mailed my letter, but have since ascertained that no steamer sailed this week from that port for the United States. You will thus receive my two letters at the same time. I should have mentioned before, the fact that great satisfaction is expressed here at the conclusion of the Emperor's telegram, "A general amnesty is granted." Thus there can be no retaliation, no punishment—all offences end, and a new era commences for Italy. One thing remains to be done, and *now* it will take place. The Pope, no longer obliged to give way to foreign influence, will carry out such plans as must better the condition of the citizens of the Papal States, else he will surely find his people more than a match for him. I cannot refrain from summing up the condition of Europe at the moment when the war began. All was then uncertainty. Germany was assuming a threatening aspect on the Rhine—England's Parliament, composed of Tories, was protesting in favor of the treaties of 1815, while Prussia was in a half-way condition, between doubt and hostility. Russia was looking on, ready to take advantage of whatever turn affairs might take. It really seemed as though a general war was inevitable. Two months of a campaign unparalleled in history, puts an end to all doubt and uncertainty. Governments that were most anxious to profit from the struggle going on, have been deceived by the moderation and judgment of the Emperor NAPOLEON, who gains his purpose, and prevents any undue advantage being taken of him by those well disposed to do so. Even yesterday, the Lords of Great Britain were discussing the suspension of arms, and advocating that mighty England should mediate between the adversaries, and by putting an end to the war, enhance her own importance. They counted without LOUIS NAPOLEON, who is accustomed to attend to his own business. He has made a peace which attains his object, without causing the ruin of the Austrian Empire. And no doubt the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will feel that he owes a debt of gratitude to the victorious and powerful enemy, who at a moment so fraught with peril to Austria, came to him with propositions of peace. Having given a severe lesson to Russia, the Emperor NAPOLEON gained thereby her friendship. He has now no doubt done the same by Austria, and henceforth the two people will, knowing each other better, be more friendlily disposed. I suppose Prussia dreads the eventualities that may ensue. She has certainly baffled Austria and in case of a war with France would get no aid from a Power that got none from her in its hour of need.

Those Germanic States that were ready to enter into hostilities from their Austrian leanings, will now of course give up all idea of any struggle, and thus Prussia stands alone. Bavaria will now at once put an end to any demonstration on her part, and the Power that sought to gain predominance (Prussia) stands in a most peculiarly unpleasant attitude. Conscious of having given great cause of offence to France with a large army mobilized, and having no longer the support of the Germanic Confederation, Prussia can but lay down her arms. What a humiliation and what a lesson to the rest of Europe. Nations as well as individuals must beware of being too selfish.

THURSDAY, July 14.

The political director of the *Constitutionnel*, in noticing the peace, expresses sentiments so much in accordance with what I wrote to you yesterday, that I translate the article, as it gives a very exact idea of the present phase of affairs. The writer says:

"This great result of one of the most glorious campaigns recorded in military history, will fill posterity with astonishment and admiration. For such events, time only is wanting to cause them to appear as great as those which have cast the greatest *éclat* on humanity. And, what is new in history perhaps, the conqueror has not abused his victory. After four battles won, the Emperor, triumphant on the Mincio, has nobly offered peace to a vanquished enemy who could not have solicited it from him. In the plenitude of his force—at the moment at which a Sardinian army was investing Peschiera—at which the French army was about to besiege Verona—at which Prince NAPOLEON had brought up a reinforcement of 40,000 fresh troops—at which the fleet, consisting of forty vessels, was about to bombard Venice—at that moment, the Emperor NAPOLEON stops short, and master of himself and of the situation, dominates and moderates events. He astonishes Europe by a peace, which is so much the more glorious that, in attaining the object of the war, he repudiates all ambition. After this peace, we may say without any exaggeration that the situation of Europe is changed, for thus disappears one of the most active causes of the disorder which was kept alive by the revolutionary spirit. The treaties of 1815 are torn up as far as concerns Italy. Italy is reconstituted in her independence; her different States are united in a confederation which is in accordance with her national traditions, and which is the necessary condition of her political existence. Piedmont, which so bravely fought on the fields of battle by the side of France, receives Lombardy. The Pope, President of the Confederation, will obtain by that great political position an increase of moral power, which will enable him to effect necessary reforms in his States. The Holy See will find in this state of things the surest guarantee of its independence, and will thereby be freed from any foreign influence or interference. The Duchies, also, will find in regular governments the guarantee of their enfranchisement from all foreign influence. In a word, Italy will cease to be a 'geographical expression,' and will become the representative of right, civilization and nationality."

The following proclamation by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the army in Italy, has just been posted up around Paris. It is like all the Emperor's addresses or proclamations, remarkable for its terse but yet eloquent composition:

"SOLDIERS!

Peace is concluded with the Emperor of Austria. The principal aim of the war has been attained. Italy is to become, for the first time, a nation. A Confederation of all the States of Italy, under the honorary presidentship of the Pope, will unite the members of one family. Venetia remains, it is true, under the sceptre of Austria, but she will nevertheless be an Italian province, forming a part of the Confederation. The union of Lombardy to Piedmont makes for us, alongside of the Alps, a powerful ally, who owes to us his independence. Those Governments who have kept aloof from the movement, or who are recalled to their possessions, will appreciate the necessity of salutary reforms. A general amnesty will cause all traces of civil disorders to disappear. Italy, mistress henceforth of her own destinies, will have but herself to blame if she does not progress regularly in order and liberty.

You will soon return to France—a grateful country will greet with transport those soldiers who have covered our arms with glory at Montebello, Palestro, Turbigo, Magenta, Malegnano and Solferino; who in two months have delivered Piedmont and Lombardy, and only stopped because the struggle was about to assume proportions not relative with the interests which France had in this formidable war. Be proud of your successes, proud of the results obtained, and, above all, proud of being the well-loved children of that France which will always be *La Grande Nation*, as long as she has a heart to understand noble causes and men like yourselves to defend them. NAPOLEON.

IMPERIAL QUARTERS, Valeggio, July 12, 1859.

You will notice that this document clearly states that the struggle ended because it was about to assume such an aspect as was not intended at its commencement. The Emperor NAPOLEON wished to liberate Italy, but he did not desire a struggle against parties in no way interested. He has been too wise for all of them and has defeated all attempts at coalition by his moderation in his hour of triumph. Allow me to call your attention to a most important fact: As Lombardy is ceded to the King VICTOR EMANUEL, Peschiera and Mantua no longer belong to Austria; the famous quadrangle is thus destroyed, and no doubt it will be agreed upon by all parties that the fortifications of all four of the strongholds be thrown down. Thus ends Austria's might in Italy.

I wish to make an extract or two from the leaders of to-day's London *Times*. You will judge thereby of the state of mind that that journal has been thrown into by this unexpected peace. It says:

"France now has the game in her hands, more successful than she could have expected. She has all Europe before her. She can now raise all Italy and half the Austrian Empire against those German States whom she has so often beaten. Yet on the very summit of her ambition she recollects and she renounces. Should this indeed satisfy NAPOLEON III., *there arises a new misgiving*, as one contemplates the extreme anxiety which has been shown first to humble and then to conciliate Austria, and to win both her respect and gratitude."

"A new misgiving" are significant words, but the *Times* should alter that phrase and say old misgivings are becoming more intense. Decidedly the English are getting frightened; they are aware that enough cause has been given by them for resentment, and now they dread the consequence, for LOUIS NAPOLEON is becoming more and more powerful. The following extract will show how great is the mortification experienced. NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH have made a peace, without consulting or needing the aid of Great Britain, and so the *Times* says:

"Our mediation has not been wanted. We have been spared all the labors of diplomacy, all the ingratitude of the conciliated, all the blunders of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary. Not one British name will appear in the page that records the fact. The treaty itself will only indirectly make its appearance in a blue-book. No homilies are now required to chastise that national vanity which in this instance has nothing to be proud of."

Can language more clearly prove mortification and wounded vanity? Beware of the constructions that the *Times* will now put upon the affairs of Italy. Misrepresentations and false statements, absurd and unfounded, will teem in its columns. Let not the American public hear only one side of the question. The *Times* has long enough misrepresented European facts for the American public. It now becomes a duty for leading American journals to have persons upon whose judgment they can rely to report for their readers upon European matters truthfully and sincerely, events as they occur being judged not in an English point of view, but in a broader and more reliable sense.

DEAN.

THE PEACE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

THE MOTIONS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR—DISCORD AMONG THE ALLIES—WHY CAVOUR RESIGNED—HIS SUCCESSOR—SARDINIA A DEPENDENCY OF FRANCE—DISAPPOINTMENT OF LORD PALMERSTON AT THE PEACE—THE PANIC IN ENGLAND UPON THE INCREASE—PROBABLE DISSOLUTION OF THE NEW CABINET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 15, 1859.

Ere this reaches you, the tidings of the sudden termination of the war between France and Austria will have become known on the other side of the Atlantic. With you it will perhaps have excited less surprise than it has done elsewhere; for you estimate more truly the character of the despot by whom it has been brought about. All the motives that conspired to make him take this step without consultation with either Ministers or Allies, we shall not know for some time to come. The prevalent belief appears to be that, having achieved all he personally wished for, namely, the reputation of a successful general, he began to look with uneasiness at the prospect of being involved in the difficulties of the anti-Papal question. He was pledged not to disturb the temporal authority of the Pope, while the Sardinian King and the bulk of the Liberal party throughout the Peninsula was equally committed to its overthrow. From the day that General MEZZO CAPA was sent from the head-quarters of VICTOR EMANUEL to take military charge of Bologna, it was clear that a *severance* had begun in the policy of the Allies. This was speedily followed in point of fact by the rumor of an armistice; and it is now ascertained that, as the military occupation of Bologna in the name of the Piedmontese monarch took place without LOUIS NAPOLEON's consent, so the preliminaries of peace were agreed to without the knowledge of VICTOR EMANUEL or his Minister. Upon receipt of the startling intelligence of a cessation of arms on the part of the two Emperors, Count CAVOUR hastened to the camp of NAPOLEON III., and sought an interview. What passed between the confederates will not soon be known. On quitting the Imperial presence, however, the Minister is said to have whispered to one in his intimate confidence "My functions are at an end." It is certain that the day following he resigned. His position was, indeed, become utterly untenable. He had incited revolt in all the minor States around, and held out hopes of freedom and assurances of protection and assistance. In the fervor of their reliance on these promises, the best men in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Legations, had committed themselves to revolutionary acts against their puppet sovereigns who now are to resume their sway as in 1849, at the point of Austrian bayonets. M. CAVOUR is no sentimentalist, but he is a man of feeling and of honor; and no one placed in his situation could endure the reproach that would be sure to rise up on every side from those whose cause and whose fortunes have thus been sacrificed had he become an assenting party to the act. He chose instinctively the course which alone remained open to him; and if he still holds the seals of office at Milan, it is only till his successor shall have been able to constitute a new administration.

Count ARESE, who has been designated as CAVOUR's successor, is a young man of passable talents and conciliatory manners, but who occupies literally no position of consequence or influence in Sardinian politics. His only merit or qualification for the arduous post into which he has been thrust so suddenly, is that he is supposed to be personally acceptable to the all-powerful patron of the Piedmontese monarchy. His father was a favorite of the First NAPOLEON; and during the negotiations last Spring, he was sent to Paris by CAVOUR as one who was likely to facilitate matters at the Tuileries. Thus another step is taken towards the completion of what many believe to be the real design of what has been done at such a fearful cost—namely, the reduction of Sardinia to a state of minute dependency on imperial France. The Constitution was suspended at the commencement of hostilities; and none venture to ask how far it may be subjected to reactionary change when it is again nominally restored. The incapacity of the King, now that he has lost his ablest adviser, will not be long in manifesting itself; and the installation of a *protégé* of LOUIS NAPOLEON as Minister is of sinister omen. Were the Chambers sitting, there can be no doubt that Count REVEL would have been the person indicated by representative opinion as the legitimate chief of the policy opposed to that of CAVOUR. Count REVEL is a conservative, but he is a man of discretion and candor. He somewhat resembles in the moderation and adroitness of his course as an Opposition leader, the late Sir ROBERT PEEL. He is not destitute of national feeling, though he fears the popular influence, and distrusts projects of rapid regeneration. It is certain that the Government would be in far safer hands, were it in his. The best that can be hoped for is that the Ministry of M. ARESE, should it be formed, will be no more than one of transition.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

GOVERNOR WISE'S PLATFORM.

The Rights of Adopted Citizens—The Slave-trade, and Affairs in General.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 8, 1859.

To His Excellency, Henry A. Wise, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Your name having been prominently brought before the American people of the Democratic Party, both in this quarter and in other sections of the Union, as their choice for the nomination of the Charleston Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, the undersigned respectfully ask that you will favor them with your opinions regarding the rights of our adopted fellow citizens, on revisiting the places of their birth, to the protection of the Government of the United States.

This subject has been brought to our notice by a letter addressed by Mr. JOHN APPLETON, Assistant Secretary of State, to R. H. G., of New-York, dated Washington, March 15, 1859. The letter replied to was as follows:

NO 51 LIBERTY STREET, NEW-YORK, March 11, 1859.

The Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: The question has been asked me, by a party who wishes to visit his native place, (Hanover, Germany,) whether he would not be protected by a passport from the United States Government, he being a citizen of the United States, having become so more than three years ago. He left Hanover when he was but sixteen years of age, and has resided in the United States ever since. He has been told that if he returned to Hanover he would be subject either to military duty or the payment of a fine, as his Government would have a claim upon him for military duty, had he remained in Hanover, till he arrived at the age of twenty-one.

The party to whom I refer is anxious to visit his parents, and remain with them a short time; but, until he feels confident of being able to do so without molestation, he is afraid to leave for his native land.

I must beg leave, therefore, to trouble your Department for its views upon the subject. I see no reason why an American passport should not protect him as well and as fully in Hanover as in any other part of Europe.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, R. H. G.

To which the following reply was made:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1859.

To R. H. G., Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 11th inst. has been received. In reply, I am directed to inform you that a passport is a mere certificate of citizenship, which requests foreign Governments to give all lawful aid and protection to its bearer. It does not exempt him from any obligation or penalty which he may have incurred to the Government of his native country, prior to his naturalization, if he should voluntarily repair thither.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN APPLETON,
Assistant Secretary of State."

And also by a letter from Gen. CASS, Secretary of State, to Mr. FELIX LE CLERC, of Memphis, Tennessee, dated Washington, May 17, 1859, in which the following passage occurs:

"Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim," (the claim of the French Government to military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction,) "*if you should voluntarily repair thither*" (to France.)

The grounds assumed in the above letters strike us as novel and contrary to the doctrines hitherto put forward and insisted upon by our Government, and in defence of which we waged war with Great Britain.

The European doctrine denies the right of expatriation, and claims that once a subject is to be always a subject. England has been forced to abandon this doctrine, while the despotic governments on the Continent continue to maintain it.

If England is not permitted to reabjugate our adopted citizens, how can we consistently submit to its being done by other governments.

We deny the right of Hanover and of France to claim forced military service from our adopted citizens, who may happen to revisit the homes of their birth, simply because they were born there. They have no more right to do so than had Austria to claim MARTIN KOSZTA, or Great Britain to seize our adopted citizens when doing duty on American vessels, under our flag.

Nor do we believe that "a passport is a mere certificate of citizenship," which may be violated at will by foreign governments, and the bearer deprived of his liberty on any flimsy pretext of previous obligations of military service, incurred in the infancy of birth or during his minority. The seal of the United States is the sign manual of sovereignty, which should at all times shield her citizens in person and in property, at home and abroad.

Second—We would be pleased to learn your views as to whether States can constitutionally pass laws prolonging the period of naturalization beyond the period of five years' probation, provided for by the present laws of Congress? and how far States possess the right to discriminate between the franchise of one class of its citizens over another?

Third—We would be pleased also to learn your views regarding the legality and expediency of reopening the African Slave-trade, and

Fourth—Your views, also, regarding the legitimate bounds of Congressional legislation in regard to the Territories, which, while maintaining non-intervention on the question of forcing or excluding Slavery from them, yet should claim the constitutional power, if necessary, to protect the rights of persons and property within their borders, leaving the people free at the proper time to form a State Constitution, and seek admission into the Union, whether Free or Slave States, as they may elect.

While we have the honor to be
Your obedient servants,

UDOLPHO WOLFE, BERNARD SHERIDAN, M. D.,
DEXTER OTEY, W. J. HENNESSY,
JOHN BRADBURN, PATRICK LOGAN,
JOHN COMMORS, THOS. D. CONROY,
RICH'D HANARHAN, JOHN WARD,
R. H. CAMPBELL, JOHN BUTLER,
M. H. NUMAN, P. MACARTHY,
JOHN HENNESSY, ANTHONY CONWAY,
And others.

RICHMOND, Va., July 15, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 8th reached me the 13th inst., and I proceed to answer it as briefly and categorically as possible. I cannot elaborate a reply to either question, for each, separately, would require—and on one of them, at least, I have written—a long treatise; and it is desirable that the conclusions should be condensed, without the reasons for them, in order that they may be read. I will amplify them no further than it is necessary to make myself understood, and to draw the distinctions essential to guard the main exceptions to general rules, which affect.

1. The rights of naturalized citizens to the protection of the United States in the countries of their nativity, after they have become naturalized.

These rights bring in review the conflict of doctrines and laws between the old European, and the new American systems of naturalization.

1. What was the European system?
2. What is the system of the United States?

1. The old. To state the old, succinctly, but sufficiently for the contrast with the new, I will take Prussia for example. What were and are her doctrines of the obligations of her native citizens, at home and abroad? What are the claims upon them which she sets up? And what protection does she afford them as respects foreign powers and jurisdictions? Mark you, I speak now as to her native citizens alone, who have never renounced their allegiance to her.

1. At home—she requires implicit obedience to all her sovereign and municipal laws; particularly, first, military service for a term of years; and second, service in her reserved corps or system, called the Landwehr. And to some extent, third, civil service of mechanics, especially, for a term of years, in her guilds or corporations, to acquire and diffuse a variety of skill in the arts.

2. Abroad—she requires them to observe and obey the laws of foreign countries, where they may be visiting, passing, or sojourning, of the following classes:

1. Their criminal codes. They shall commit no offences, no misdemeanors, felonies, or other crimes against the municipal laws of the locality wherever they may happen to be. If they do, they are left subject to the penalties of the local laws.

2. Their commercial or revenue laws. They must pay all customs, dues, &c., levied, legally, by the local jurisdiction.

3. Their policial laws. They must observe the Corporation ordinances and regulations of the local authorities.

4. They must be governed by the "local law," as it is called in other respects. As, for example, if they sue or be sued in courts foreign to her, she leaves them to the remedies, whatever they are, of the *lex fori*—the law of the forum or courts where the suit may be pending. If they make a contract abroad, she leaves the construction of the contract to the *lex loci contractus*—the law of the place where the contract was made. If they claim distribution of a decedent's estate in another country, or of a debtor's assets, or claim a debt, or owe a debt, of *meum and tuum*, abroad, she leaves her citizens there to be governed by the *lex loci*, the law of the place. And especially any claims to lands and real estate, in a foreign jurisdiction, by her citizens whether by deed, grant, descent, devise, purchase, or in any other manner, she leaves to the *lex loci rei sitae*—the law of the place where the realty is situated.

These will suffice to exemplify the obedience she requires of her own citizens to her own laws; and that which she yields from them to the laws of foreign countries. The description of foreign laws which she recognises as binding her citizens abroad, are those of the criminal, commercial, policial, local and municipal kind. Against these and the like she is not nationally bound to protect her citizens, at least within the pale of civilization.

But against attempts at authority beyond the jurisdiction of these laws and the like, *she and every other* European Power claims the right of [illegible]

1. *They don't admit or allow of* any political obligations of their citizens to a foreign sovereignty. They claim all these obligations of their own citizens as belonging to themselves. *And these they claim to be inalienable and indestructible too.*

If one of their citizens is pressed into the military service of a foreign potentate, prince or sovereign, they will interpose to protect and release him. Why?

1. Because by the feudal law military service is due especially to his own sovereign; it is due by his allegiance to his sovereignty at home.

2. His own sovereignty may need his military services at home, whilst he is pressed into foreign service. And,

3. He might, against his will, be forced to serve two masters, he might be pressed to serve in war against his own Sovereign, and be compelled to incur the penalty of death for desertion on the one hand, or for treason on the other, or be compelled *to perpetrate double treason.*

3. Because allegiance and protection are correlative obligations. *Allegiance is the political obligation* of the subject, and protection of the sovereign.

If the subject goes abroad and voluntarily enlists in a *foreign service; that may make it optional* with the sovereign whether to interpose or not, or how far to relieve him. But we are dealing with compulsory cases, in order to extract a rule for that class of cases. And—

2. Prussia and European Powers all deny the right of expatriation, without the consent of the sovereign; and hold to the maxim of "once a citizen, always a citizen," and claim the obligations due to allegiance for life. They deny the right of naturalization to renounce it without their consent. Therefore it was that Great Britain claimed, for example, the right of "search" of our vessels, and the right of seizing those of their crews who were natives of her realm; and it was upon that issue that the last war with her for "Sailor's Rights" was fought.

Such is the old, the European system. The New, or American, is precisely the old, except that it rejects the last dogma against Expatriation and Naturalization.

The United States of America established the new system and order of Human Rights, and upset the odious dogma of despotism, "once a citizen always a citizen."

Necessity, as well as policy and the love of freedom, compelled them to unfetter the people of the Old World born in chains, in order that "these States" might be populated by a new law of naturalization. In their Declaration of Independence they complained of the grievance that the King of Great Britain had "endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither," &c. And when independence was achieved and the Constitution was adopted, one of the first powers proclaimed and specifically given to the Congress, was:

Article 1st, Section viii., Clause 4th: "The Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization."

The true idea of naturalization is, according to its legal as well as its etymological sense, "when one who is an alien is made a natural subject by act of law and consent of the sovereign power of the State." The consent of our sovereign power is written in the Constitution, and Congress has passed the acts of law. By the leading statutes of April 14, 1802, and May 26, 1824, modified by other statutes, when the alien declares his intention to become a citizen of the United States, he is required first, then, on oath or affirmation, before the proper State or Federal Court, "to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, whereof such alien may at any time be a citizen or subject." Again: When he has waited his probation through, and applies to be admitted a citizen of the United States, he is required a second time to take an oath, or make affirmation, before the proper Court, "that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whereof he was a citizen or subject." He is required to renounce, also, all hereditary titles, and all orders of nobility. And the main exception to naturalization in our laws is: "Provided, that no alien who shall be a native, citizen, denizen, or subject of any country, State or sovereignty, with whom the United States shall be at war at the time of his application, shall then be admitted to be a citizen of the United States."

Thus by double oaths we require renunciation of allegiance and fidelity by an alien to the country of which he was native or subject. And we "naturalize" him our citizen. He swears allegiance to the United States; and renounces and abjures all allegiance to other powers, and becomes "*ad vi termini*," as if native born in the United States, their country is *his country, their flag is his flag.* He is born anew to liberty, not figuratively, as in the spiritual kingdom of grace, but by the adoption of naturalization he is made in fact as if "native," "one of us." What the natives owe to the United States, the naturalized owe to them; and what the United States owe to the natives, they owe to the naturalized—nothing more and nothing less. To ascertain, then, what they owe to their native, is to ascertain what they owe to the naturalized citizens and subjects. What protection do they owe to their native citizens abroad?

Just at this time the United States have an unusual number of native citizens in Europe. They have gone for travel, trade, and to look upon the desolations of the wars of despotism, while their own blessed country is smiling in peace and plenty, without a sigh except for Italy and the European millions who are bleeding in chains for chains! If our traveling natives go to Calais in France, they must beware of violating the criminal code, and avoid violating the local laws declaring offences "*mala in se*" or "*mala prohibita*"—all misdemeanors, felonies, or other crimes; they must also pay, for example, all wharfage dues of landing, and submit to examination of baggage, and pay customs, and observe all commercial regulations; they must be cautious when they get to Paris to observe the local police laws; they must submit, in one word, to all the local, criminal, commercial, policial, municipal laws and ordinances. If they violate any of these they will be subject to French jurisdiction, and the United States will not and ought not to interpose for their protection. If any one of them should choose to enlist in the French military or civil service, voluntarily, he must abide its laws. If he deserts the army he may be shot as a deserter; if he murders he may be hung or guillotined. The United States can interpose naught but "good offices" to relieve him from penalties incurred upon his own responsibility to local laws—as in the case of the fillibusters in Cuba.

But, on the other hand, if LOUIS NAPOLEON dares to seize any of them and force them into his line of the army, or restrains them of their personal liberty for his service, of any sort, without violation of any local, municipal law, but merely upon the claim that he may enforce their allegiance and fidelity to his sovereignty because they are in his dominions, then the United States will interpose for their protection, and will deliver them from the usurpation, if that bold bald bird, which has an eyrie somewhere near Mount Vernon, has not lost his beaks and talons, and forgotten the cunning of his instinct to swoop at any felon hawk that may prey upon the Gallic Cock, or any other fowl of European barn-yards. And why? Simply for the same reason given why Prussia and France, and any other European sovereignty, will not allow their native citizens to be so seized and served; because these citizens owe their allegiance to their own Government, and that Government owes to them protection; because these obligations of allegiance and protection are reciprocal and political, and not municipal, are home and not foreign, are universal and not local, are permanent and not temporary obligations, though they are not perpetual. There is no other reason for interposing in behalf of natives.

If that be the reason for interposing in behalf of natives, why does not the same reason prevail with the United States in protecting naturalized citizens? The same does not prevail with European Powers for protecting their naturalized citizens, for they hold the dogma against expatriation and to the maxim, "once a citizen, always a citizen." But the same must prevail with the United States; for they expressly meant, by their Constitution and laws, to deny and contradict this dogma and maxim, and to assert and maintain the rights of expatriation and naturalization. If not, why twice swear the naturalized alien?

1. To "renounce" and "abjure" all "allegiance," all fidelity to any other Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty, and, particularly, to the Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty, by name, of which he was born a subject? If our naturalized citizens, then, be a native Frenchman, and he returns to France voluntarily, even, he has the same right to visit France which any other citizen of America has, by treaty and comity and reciprocity, between the United States and France, to visit that country, for lawful purposes, and he is entitled to the same kind and degree of protection. If France says he was born here, and because once here, he is here for life, within her jurisdiction, the United States is bound to reply, that they have made him renounce and abjure allegiance and fidelity to France; and,

2. To swear allegiance and fidelity to the United States. To reply that we have "naturalized" him, and that he has expatriated himself from France, and become, by our sovereign consent, a citizen of the United States, as if native born, and that now he owes allegiance and fidelity to us.

If he owes penalty to France for any crime, unexpiated; if he owes her any due of customs or commerce; if he has broken any police regulations; if he has not observed the local laws; if he is subject to *any forfeiture under municipal laws, he is subject*, just as our native citizens are subject, to the local jurisdiction of France—but no farther. He has released himself from allegiance, and owes no longer any political obligation to the sovereignty of his birth—it was all discharged and dissolved by his expatriation and naturalization, and both of these we have guaranteed.

This, I know, brings on a conflict of laws. And what if it does? Who would have it otherwise, if Europe will not yield? Who would have the United States admit any such claims and pretensions over her citizens by foreign Powers? Who would have consent that these dogmas of despotism should prevail perpetually? Whatever we may say, our fathers declared in their independence, wrote it in their Book of Constitution, and re-wrote it in their standing statutes, dipped in the blood of the *Leopard* and the *Chesapeake*, that the European dogma, because a man happens to be born the slave of a tyrant he shall be bound to his chains for life, and shall never fly to a better country and make that country his own, should be abolished from the earth, so far as our country and its citizens are concerned. And all our laws of naturalization will have to be repealed, and we must return to the dogma of Europe, unless we protect our naturalized and native citizens equally and alike. The contract for their protection has been made with them by our laws and policy, and we will retrograde from the stand taken by America, if we do not redeem our promise in good faith and with good courage. Whence came this other sort of fashionable doctrine of "Non-Protection?" It seems to be an age for ignoring protection by the Government of the United States and its Departments, just as the United States have got strong enough to assert and maintain their obligations of protection to everything sacred belonging to them, at home and abroad! The rights of expatriation and naturalization were peculiarly American, and it was our boast that this was, especially, some new good thing under the sun which the United States had introduced upon the earth, for the oppressed of all mankind, against the old orders of kings which made men slaves. How came our patent to this cherished principle of American law and liberty to be renounced—and by whom has it been renounced? The nation has never renounced it. Aware that any one else has, its indignation will burn consumingly hot. I am sorry to say Mr. WHEATON renounced it in failing to draw our American distinction between "political" and other obligations. He adopted the idea of the European code, that an obligation of perpetual allegiance could be "incurred" by birth; and that such obligation could be enforced within the jurisdiction of the nativity after naturalization elsewhere. He laid it down in his book, and contradicted the Declaration and Constitution and statutes of his new country, which lay down another and new theory of the rights of man, conflicting with the European dogma. He *had been so long in Europe, among her courtiers*, that his metal lost the ring of American liberty. I have reason to believe that an honorable friend of *mine, DANIEL D. BARNARD, of New-York*, while Minister at Berlin, did not forget his American lesson, and urged the right of protection to our naturalized citizens in Prussia. The cases were referred to the State Department at *Washington, and my friend, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT*, was then Secretary of State, and he, unfortunately, followed the authorities of Mr. WHEATON. Mr. BARNARD was over-ruled. He was succeeded by Mr. VROOM, of New-Jersey, another able and excellent patriot, who concurred with Mr. BARNARD, I believe, in maintaining the American doctrine; and he referred the question again to the State Department, under Mr. MARCY, who returned instructions conforming to those of his predecessor, Mr. EVERETT. About this time I became possessed of an abstract of numerous and flagrant cases of violations of the rights of our naturalized citizens, in Prussia, Hanover, and the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. I called upon the Department of State, in person, and presented the questions to several of our leading men in public life, and could obtain no second to the views I am now urging. All were afraid of involving the United States in extreme difficulties, if we boldly claimed the full extent of the American theory. They cited KOSZTA, a foreigner, for example, who might induce many of our naturalized citizens to go to Europe for the very purpose of involving us in a war with Austria. This they urged might be done easily in various ways, under the semblance of the rights of expatriation and naturalization. It was in vain that I urged that the principle of American protection involved no question of protection against a violation of local and municipal law: that if our naturalized citizens did not go abroad with *bona fide* lawful and peaceful intent, but aided in conspiring against any foreign sovereignty, they would be punishable for crime in the jurisdiction wherever it might be perpetrated. It was in vain I urged that we were obliged, by contract, to guarantee protection against all obligations of allegiance claimed by foreign powers, and that it would be cowardice and bad faith not to fulfill and redeem our promise before the world and against the world. Just before this time the case of KOSZTA occurred. It touched every chord in the American heart. True, it occurred in a Turkish port, but there was the old issue: "Having been born in Austria, naturalized in the United States, found in Turkey, was he still a citizen of Austria, owing any allegiance anywhere to her?" Mr. MARCY claimed that he didn't owe it to her in Turkey, at least, and Capt. INGRAHAM, to his everlasting honor, threw over the man the ægis of the United States, which protected his right of expatriation from Austria, and his right of naturalization in the United States. This gave hope of the open maintenance of our American doctrine. This was in 1853. In 1854 I wrote a defence of naturalized citizens, and in the accompanying pamphlet, in my letter on "Know-Nothingism," you will see from pages 14 to 20, inclusive, that I urged the doctrine then which I urge now. I confess that my object then was to make it popular. But, in spite of what he had done in the Koszta case, Mr. MARCY followed Mr. EVERETT, and instructed Mr. VROOM, as Mr. EVERETT had Mr. BARNARD, that our naturalized citizens were not to be protected when they voluntarily returned to the jurisdiction of their nativity from their obligations of allegiance by birth. In other words, that persons who had violated no local and municipal laws of that jurisdiction, might, if found within it, be compelled to do military service simply on the ground of birth there, and under the maxim, "Once a citizen always a citizen." I regret to say that Mr. MARCY was sustained by the Attorney-General (CUSHING) under Mr. PIERCE'S Administration. And now, I regret still more to see that the great author of the treatise against visitation and search, whilst he was Minister at Paris, now Secretary of State, has given this detestable European dogma his sanction too, expressly, in the letter you *wrote from him to Mr. F. LE CLERC, of Memphis*, and *which I have already commented on in a published* letter to Mr. M. MAYER, of Lynchburgh, Va.

As to the letter of Mr. APPLETON, Assistant Secretary of State, it is an "eel" too slippery to hold in your grasp. It is daintily diplomatic, and equivocal. It is either nothing at all—don't touch the question—or it is stronger than even Europe puts the dogma of despotism—I don't know which.

First, it means to assert that a "passport is a mere certificate" of very little import; or it means what it says, that it is of the essential importance of a notice to "foreign Governments to give all lawful aid and protection to its bearer." And its

Second proposition is, either that "it don't exempt him from any obligation or penalty" to the Government of his native country, prior to his naturalization, if he should voluntarily repair thither;" not excepting the political obligation of allegiance; or, the proposition is, what it says, that it don't "exempt him from any obligation or penalty which he may have incurred," &c., without saying whether a personal obligation of allegiance could or could not be "incurred" by birth! This dispatch, then, leaves the question dubious and dark. And the last giving out of the State Department, which I have seen in the *Constitution* newspaper of the 14th inst., headed "The Naturalization question," contradicts directly the two previous letters and all the previous instructions of the Department. This last is not clear counsel, but is, as far as it goes, nearly correct—is, at last, a beginning of a return to the true American doctrine; is not, at least, like the others, either diametrically opposed to it, or dark and dubious in its diplomacy. I congratulate you upon this much gained, and hope, now that the national attention is aroused, we may have, henceforth and forever, an open, undisguised, manly, firm, ingenuous, patriotic declaration—

That the native and naturalized citizens of the United States of America, equally and alike, shall be, at every reasonable hazard, protected in their political obligation of allegiance to their own native and adopted land, to which they are either born or sworn under our laws, at home and abroad, to "the uttermost ends of the earth."

Don't let it be longer yielded by a sneaking diplomacy. Already the papers of our State Department, I blush to say, are scattered over parts of Europe, to justify the European dogmas of despotism. They are giving false notes of our country, and I trust they will be called in. Let the trumpet give no "uncertain sound."

So much for naturalization abroad.

2. The effect of State laws. You ask, in the second place, "whether States" (of our Union) "can constitutionally pass laws prolonging the period of naturalization beyond the period of five years probation, provided for by the present laws of Congress? And how far States possess the right to discriminate between the franchises of one class of its citizens over another?"

In reply to the first clause of this question, I say that the Constitution of the United States has given to the Congress alone the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization."

Congress cannot renounce or ignore that power, and the States cannot assume to exercise it for themselves, and they cannot make or modify, change or abolish the rule established by the Congress of the United States. If they may, then they would have the concurrent power of naturalization; and the "rule" might not be one but many, not "a uniform" but many multiform rules of naturalization. If Massachusetts might prolong them, Virginia might shorten the period of probation. An alien landing in the one, and remaining and qualifying there might take twenty-one years to become entitled to the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States, or might never be entitled to them; or landing in the other and remaining and qualifying there, might take but one year to become so entitled, or require no time at all. Such absurdity would destroy the very end of the national power, the unity and uniformity of the rule. A "rule," to be a rule must be "uniform and universal."

True, each State may prescribe the qualifications of their own electors; and the electors of the most numerous branches of the State Legislatures, by article 1, section 2, clause 1, of the Constitution of the United States, are the electors of the Federal Representatives. Thus, a State may possibly exclude foreign-born citizens from being electors in her limits; but this even is questionable; and whether the naturalized citizen may be allowed to vote or not, in any particular State, still he is a naturalized citizen of the United States, and of this new birthright he cannot be deprived, no more than the duty of the United States to protect him can be renounced or ignored. If he may not be allowed to vote in one State he will be in another. If Massachusetts may not concede him equality Virginia will. *He may be a citizen of the United States without being a citizen* of any State or Territory, or of the District of Columbia, for want of sufficient residence in either to make him a citizen there; thus, he may land from abroad *in one State, give notice of his intention* in another, travel all the time in many States during his five years probation, and finally be admitted in any one of them, or in that where he gave notice, without acquiring citizenship in either; and yet he will be a citizen of the United States. After becoming a citizen of the United States, he may then, for example, come to Virginia with the intent to remain and reside here, and actually reside here the time required by our laws to be a citizen of this State, and thus become a citizen of Virginia as well as of the United States. And after he becomes a citizen of Virginia, as well as of the United States, he then has for his protection section 2, clause 1 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, to wit:

"The citizen of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States."

Then if a native citizen of Virginia, the neighbor of the naturalized citizen, may go to Massachusetts, and be entitled, by one period of residence, or any terms and conditions, to become a citizen of that State, so he (the naturalized) may go there, and be entitled to the same privilege and immunity. Thus, the Constitution of the United States protects him with equality of privileges and immunities, anywhere and everywhere; but to be fully entitled to that protection, he must be both "a citizen of the United States, and of some particular State."

All discriminations between citizens, raising some and depressing others in classes, are anti-republican and odious, and utterly opposed to the laws of American citizenship.

Would any, then, be found to set up the new doctrine of "non-protection," of "non-intervention," against the republican equality of the privileges and immunities of naturalized citizens? Would any in this behalf ignore the powers and duties of Government to protect the naturalized citizens? Would any allow naturalized citizens to be excluded from the States and Territories, by odious distinctions between classes of citizens? *Should not all citizens in a Re*public be equal in their rights of any kind, of persons and of property? To answer these questions is to *answer your second interrogatory. To admit of such* discriminations is to countenance orders of rank in citizenship as bad as Patrician and Plebeian!

3. You ask my "views regarding the legality and expediency of reopening the African Slave Trade."

This subject is but too fruitful of disquisition and discussion, upon which I cannot enter here. In short, my views are:

By Article 1, section 9, clause 1, of the Constitution of the United States, "The migration or importation" of certain "persons," known to be African slaves, may "be prohibited by the Congress" subsequent "to the year 1808."

I cite what I conceive to be the plain implication of the clause according to the interpretation of the Congress and the courts.

Congress passed laws to prohibit the African Slave-trade by our citizens, and under our flag, in our vessels. The authorities of the United States, in every *department of the Government*, for nearly half a century, have sustained and enforced these laws. For more than three years, as Envoy of the *United States* at the Court of Brazil, I was zealously engaged in snatching the flag of our country from the pollution *of that trade, carried on chiefly by New-England's* vessels and crews and Old England's *genes de costa*—"goods fit for the coast of Africa;" and my voluminous correspondence with the Department of State, from August, 1844, to August, 1847, will show what effect I gave the laws of the United States for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, as valid and constitutional laws. You will there see my reasons for saying not only that it would be "illegal" and "inexpedient," but immoral and disgraceful, for the United States to reopen the Slave-trade, or to tolerate the new importations of African slaves into this country. I can easily defend the Slavery of the United States, as it now exists and has existed, from first to last, and show that it is now, at least, well founded on principles wholly opposed to the reopening of the African Slave-trade; that the one is wholly irreconcilable with and opposed to the other; and the reopening of the Slave-trade would be as offensive to the moral sense of the large majority of slaveholders and of the people of the South as to any other people in our own or in any other country. So much for that question.

4. You ask my "views, also, regarding the legitimate bounds of Congressional legislation in regard to the Territories, which, while maintaining non-intervention on the question of forcing or excluding Slavery from them, yet should claim the constitutional power, if necessary, to protect the rights of persons and property within their borders, leaving the people free, at the proper time, to form a State Constitution, and seek admission into the Union, whether Free or Slave States, as they may elect."

This question itself, in the shortest space, states my views, in substance, with precision. In full, they are contained in a pamphlet entitled *Territorial Government, and the Admission of New States, &c.*, being a letter addressed by me to WILLIAM F. SAMFORD, Esq., of Alabama, dated Richmond, Va., April 4, 1859, a copy of which I send you. Its length, it being a treatise in fact, enables those opposed to its doctrines to misrepresent it to those who do not read it for themselves. They say it claims "a Code" by Congress for Slavery in the Territories. There is no such claim set up by me. All I ask of those who doubt is to read the pamphlet, and to find any such claim in it, if they can. On the contrary, at page 144, I say: "That the inhabitants or people of a Territory are sovereign to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government;" and "that in their territorial condition they are within the entire control and jurisdiction, or under the entire rule and regulation of Congress, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that the citizens of each and all of the States are alike equally entitled to protection in all the privileges and immunities of persons and of property, common to equal confederates. And this right and this duty of protection is not to be evaded or avoided either by the false *ad captandum* clamor that "a code" is required to be enacted by Congress for the protection of slave property. This is but to cast odium upon Slavery, by creating the impression that a discrimination is necessary to distinguish it above what is due to other personal and proprietary rights. On the contrary, no such code is required to create either the right or the duty of protection, and no law is necessary to distinguish slave property from any other property. All persons and all property, equally and alike, require only not to be assailed and destroyed in, or excluded from the common territories. Every species of right require laws, it is true, suited to their character and their case. Personal property, for example, must have a law that it shall not be "taken and carried away;" and land, which cannot be "taken and carried away," must have a law that it shall not be trespassed upon in some other way; and so with slaves and everything else, they must have provisions according to their kind. But the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress heretofore organizing territories, are sufficient, and if amendments of the laws are required, it is the duty of Congress to see that they are provided, of the Executive of the United States to see that they are executed, and of the Judiciary to decide upon the rights under the laws. The Slave States should never pretend to any peculiar privileges, and do not, so far as I know. They ask only that their rights shall not be assailed and invaded, and, if they be assailed, that they may be protected as other personal and proprietary rights are protected; that they may have equal, confederate, federal privileges and immunities; and they ask for no special or peculiar code. The sole question is: What protection does the Constitution guarantee in the Territories? We contend that it guarantees all protection required, to all persons and all rights recognized within its jurisdiction."

To illustrate: I agree with the true intent and meaning of the Nebraska Kansas act, as declared by itself—"Not to legislate Slavery into the Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom." So I would say of wheat, corn, horses, oxen, sheep, or any other property. I would leave all these to individual will and option. I would not compel a man to sow wheat, nor forbid him to sow it; it would be despotic to attempt such an act by legislation; but because I would not compel or prevent its production, would I, therefore, say, after a crop is made, that I would not protect the husbandman in his labor and property? So with Slavery; whilst I would not intervene to legislate it into or out of any Territory, yet if it goes there with its owner, or exists there as property, would I allow a mob, or unjust and unequal legislation, to destroy the property? Leave it to the Judiciary! say some. Still, a municipal act of legislation is required to say what shall be the legal remedy and form of proceeding, and to give the courts jurisdiction. Many provisions of the Constitution can't operate without a statute—the clauses, for example, as to fugitives from justice and from labor, cannot operate without a remedial law. In a word, not only do all persons and all property, without exception and distinction, require laws for protection, but the courts themselves require the authority of legislation. The State of Virginia has now in her new Constitution, a provision which declares:

"Slaves hereafter emancipated shall forfeit their freedom by remaining in the Commonwealth more than twelve months after they become actually free, and shall be reduced to Slavery under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law."

This has been the Constitution of this State since 1851, nearly eight years, and yet it has had no operation, and can have none, for want of a statute to define the proceedings.

And, on the other hand, where the Courts have jurisdiction, and have but to declare an unconstitutional law inoperative and void, they don't act until a case is brought before them, at the expense, and trouble, and risk of private persons, often unable to bear litigation, and then they are slow to act. The Missouri Restriction, for example, repealed by the Congress of 1854, was not decided by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional until 1857, thirty-seven years after it passed, and the Legislative Department itself repaired its own wrong three years before the Judiciary did.

But this is demanding "a slave code!" say the opponents of protection. We say, it is only what the Constitution and existence of government implies—the primary end of all practical government, the power and duty of protection to all persons and property. The Know-Nothings may say, as they have said, against protecting naturalized citizens—"This is a code for the foreigners!" And those who would reopen the African Slave-trade, may alike exclaim against the laws for its suppression—"This is a code to abolish Slavery." This cry of "a code" ought not to deter any one from claiming the powers and duty of protection from the Government to which allegiance is due. Its first, highest and best duty is to protect. And thus far it has protected all persons and property in the Territories. Whoever drew the Kansas-Nebraska bill, put into it special and discriminating provisions by Congress in favor of Slavery. Less amount of slave property than of any other property can, for example, take a case up to the Supreme Court of the United States, by its provisions; and, whilst the canvass was going on in Illinois, an army of the United States, under a law for which the non-Interventionists voted in the Senate and House of Representatives, was marching to Utah to protect, it was thought, all persons and property in that Territory, and to put down the Satyr of Lust there, which would establish polygamy and the prostitution of woman, and destroy the sacredness of Christian marriage, so necessary to identify offspring in a Republic founded on private virtue and the holy family relations and ties. By what code was all this done? By the code of good morals. I would drive these beasts of Bacchus from a Christian land! It seems now the whole expenses of the Mormon war was to protect Federal *protégés* in their offices! Well, if they may be protected in the Territories, so may I and my property, and so may our naturalized citizens, peacefully and lawfully abroad, be protected in foreign countries—even the countries of their nativity! When the issue of Popular Sovereignty was made, to leave the people perfectly free to form their State Constitutions, without force, fraud or dictation, or intervention from Congress, or any other power, I declared openly for the sovereignty of the people. But I am utterly opposed to "Squatter Sovereignty," and hostile to this cry of "No Code" for the sake of protection—and utterly opposed to the equally vicious doctrine lately put forth: "That the Congress may renounce its powers and duties of protection." If Congress may fail, by ignoring its powers to protect slave property, so the Executive may fail, by ignoring its powers, as it has done, to protect our naturalized citizens in France, or Hanover, or elsewhere; and if these two may ignore, so may the other coördinate Department—the Judiciary. And, if all say, "We will not intervene," what then? Why, anarchy—might will make right, and the whole will end in despotism! This Republic can't live long under the effect of such doctrines, if they be adopted.

No! let us "live and let live" together—love and be loved in the bonds only of our all-protecting Union!—let it be perpetual forever—let its Flag of Freedom float protection over all its citizens, everywhere, and over all their property and rights, at home and abroad. It may have at times to be surrendered on the battle-field; it may be torn by the steel of the foeman's bayonet; it may be burnt or blackened by the flash of powder in the "sulphurous siroc of red war;" but never, never, never let it be polluted by *the stains of inhumanity or immorality, or dishonored* by the cowardice which renounces protection and ignores the equal rights of American citizens. For *these principles, if need be, I would vote to hew down* forests of live oak to build ships—dig mountains of iron ore to cast guns—turn all our cotton into canvas and burst it out *of its bolt-ropes—in battles with all* Europe! Boldly avow and maintain these principles, and there will be no need of battles, but we will have everywhere protection and peace.

With the highest respect, yours truly,
HENRY A. WISE.

To Messrs. UDOLPHO WOLFE, DEXTER OTEY, JOHN BRADBURN, &c., &c., &c.

A liquor-seller at Woburn, Mass., has got into a *tight place.* The Boston *Journal* says that a petition signed by 415 legal voters of the town was presented to the Selectmen, praying them to suppress the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors. The Selectmen immediately issued a notice and order, warning all persons *engaged in the sale to desist, and ordering the police* to prosecute all violators of the law. In accordance with the order, the police arrested Patrick McCarthy, and he was brought before F. L. Converse, Esq., on three complaints. He was convicted in each, and ordered to pay a fine of $10 and costs, to be imprisoned thirty days, and give $1,000 bonds not to sell for a year on each indictment. From this decision he appealed, and for want of surety was committed, to appear at the October term of the Superior Court."

The Board of Managers of the Maryland Bible Society say that there are now in Maryland 18,000 families and 110,000 boys and girls able to read, who are destitute of the Bible.

An appeal has been made to the Vermont churches on behalf of the American Board of Missions, which has a heavy debt pressing upon it.

THE HISTORY OF A DUEL.

The Affair in Virginia Between O. Jennings Wise and Mr. Aylett—How the Chivalry Define the Rights of Duelists.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday publish the entire correspondence which preceded the recent duel between Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE (son of Gov. WISE) and Mr. P. H. AYLETT. A dueling correspondence is always interesting. This is peculiarly so, from the fact that these lights of Virginia chivalry have finally settled the terms of the code. It is interesting to note the objections raised by Mr. AYLETT'S second to the "regulations" of firing proposed by Mr. WISE'S friend. An elaborate correspondence was rendered necessary to define the phrase "perpendicular to the line of light,"—the "perpendicular" referring to the line of position to be assumed by the hostile parties. Mr. OLD, however, acting as the friend of AYLETT, finally waived his objections; the "line of light" was mutually understood to be "the line from the observer to the centre of light;" that is, the sun. It was also agreed that but four parties should appear on each side; 1st, the principal; 2d, the second; 3d, the surgeon; 4th, one other friend—or eight persons in all. The duel was accordingly arranged upon this programme.

The origin of the quarrel was a series of editorial articles on Gov. WISE, published in the Richmond *Examiner* during the absence of Mr. WM. OLD, Jr., the responsible editor. They were written by Mr. AYLETT. The Richmond *Enquirer*, edited by Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, replied to these articles in a style that displeased AYLETT, who thereupon addressed a missive to Mr. WISE, avowing himself the author of the articles, announcing the absence of Mr. OLD, and demanding an explanation. Under date of July 8, Mr. WISE replied in very definite terms, as follows:

Wise to Aylett.

* * * Knowing (as you must be aware that I know) your previous conduct towards my father, and your existing relations towards him and myself, you can judge whether I was prepared to endure patiently *your flippant and supercilious attempts to make me the butt of a ridicule evidently intended for the indirect injury of a man to whom you are much indebted, and who is very dear to me.*

Candor compels me to say that, regarding your articles as indicative of personal malice towards my father, not less than expressive of disrespect towards myself, *I used the expressions to which you object, for the purpose of conveying a merited rebuke.* However harsh they may seem, they were used deliberately and sincerely, and, as an honest man, I cannot disavow their obvious signification.

This will be handed to you to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock. Your obedient servant,
O. JENNINGS WISE.

Of course AYLETT felt that nothing remained but for him "to demand the satisfaction which one gentleman is entitled to ask of another," and the result was,

The Challenge.—Aylett to Wise.

JULY 9, 1859.

O. JENNINGS WISE, Esq.—*Sir:* Your note of this morning in reply to mine of yesterday is just received. It only remains for me to demand of you the satisfaction which, in such cases, one gentleman is entitled to ask at the hands of another.

This note will be handed to you by my friend, Mr. P. J. ARCHER, whose agency expires with the reception of your reply. As soon as possible I shall have another friend to arrange the terms of the meeting, and will apprise you of his presence on the instant of his arrival. Your ob't serv't, P. H. AYLETT.

The parties instantly fell to picking out their next friends, to manage the affair for them. WISE chose Mr. J. LUCIUS DAVIS, and AYLETT selected Mr. OLD, the senior editor of the *Examiner.* Both these editorial gentlemen dropped pen and shears, and sat to work to prepare for the inevitable fight. Mr. WISE having the right, as the challenged party, of naming the weapons, place and general plan of procedure, empowered his second to make the following proposition:

Terms of the Meeting—Wise's Second to Aylett's Second.

No person known to be personally unfriendly to either principal shall be allowed to appear on the field.

Weapons—The duelling pistol.

Distance—Ten paces.

Line of Position—Perpendicular to line of light.

Seconds to toss up for choice of words or position.

The second entitled to first choice may either choose to give the word, or reserve to himself the choice of position. If he shall choose to give the word, the other second shall have choice of position. If he shall choose position, the other second shall give the word.

Principals shall take position as allotted by seconds.

Each principal shall retain his position until both principals shall be otherwise instructed, simultaneously, by seconds. Each principal may stand facing in any direction he may prefer. After principals have taken position, weapons shall be placed in their hands by their respective seconds.

Each principal may then hold his weapon in any manner that he may prefer, provided only that until the word fire is given, each weapon shall be held perpendicular to the line of fire.

Before taking position the principals and seconds shall stand unarmed together, and the second entitled to give the word shall explain it distinctly in the hearing of all, and shall repeat it in the same manner that it will afterwards be repeated to the armed principals.

After the weapons shall have been placed in the hands of the principals, the second entitled to give the word shall say: "Gentlemen, are you ready?" After a sufficient pause, no answer being given by either, the same second shall deliberately and distinctly repeat the words "fire—one, two, three, stop." Neither party shall change the position of his weapon or discharge it, before the word "fire," or after the word "stop."

The parties to meet as soon as practicable, at some place outside of the State of Virginia, to be agreed upon by the seconds. J. LUCIUS DAVIS.

To WM. OLD, Esq.

The next two or three letters on each side are a squabble about these terms. WISE'S propositions were accepted as the basis of the arrangement, but the name of Gov. WISE was finally brought into the question, but summarily expelled again, as appears by the following portions of the correspondence:

Gov. Wise Embarrassed—Davis to Old.

* * * Fifth Place.—My principal has twice consented to a meeting in the State of Virginia. *The result was considerable embarrassment to the Governor. He is determined not to repeat the same infliction, pain and embarrassment where he has no right to do so; hence the meeting must take place out of the State.*

I assure you, Sir, that every effort will be made to effect a speedy conclusion of this unpleasant affair.

I am, truly, your obedient servant,
J. LUCIUS DAVIS.

To WILLIAM OLD, Esq.

Gov. Wise's Embarrassment of no Account—Old to Davis.

WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note, handed me this morning at the Columbian Hotel, by yourself, requires a prompt reply. While I retain my opinion as to the mode of firing, and as to the place of meeting, I am so desirous, as the *friend* of Mr. AYLETT, to *bring this affair* to a speedy and final issue, that I assent to the terms proposed in your note of to-day.

I did not know that any inconvenience had been *suffered by the Governor of Virginia* from previous affairs of this nature, and, while I am, of course, anxious to spare all persons unnecessary trouble or inconvenience from action of mine, I have only to say that *I am not aware that the present Governor of Virginia has any more connection with this affair than any father who has the misfortune to have a son involved in a controversy* which may result in a hostile meeting. I will be gratified to receive an early announcement of the time and place appointed for a meeting.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
WM. OLD, JR.

To Col. J. L. DAVIS.

WISE having peremptorily refused to fight in Virginia, wishing to spare his father's feelings, AYLETT consented to go to North Carolina, and there pepper WISE. It was so agreed. The official statement of the duel then appears, signed by the two seconds:

PARTICULARS OF THE DUEL.

The parties met in North Carolina, about sunrise on Friday, the 15th day of July, Mr. AYLETT being accompanied by Mr. WM. OLD, Jr., of Richmond, Va., and another friend; Mr. WISE being accompanied by Col. LUCIUS DAVIS, of Henrico County, Va., and Col. WARNER T. TALIAFERRO, of Mathews County, Va. Each of the principals was accompanied by a surgeon. As agreed upon, the seconds proceeded to measure the ground and arrange preliminaries. Mr. OLD having won the choice of "word" or "position," elected to give the "word."

Mr. AYLETT brought one pair of duelling pistols to the field; Mr. WISE also brought one pair. These were the only weapons from which to select.

After their due inspection by the seconds, Col. DAVIS expressed the opinion that the arrangement of the sights of Mr. AYLETT'S pistols gave them some advantage over those of Mr. WISE, while Mr. WISE'S pistols *had advantage in length of barrel.* Mr. WISE interposed to state that he preferred his own pistols to those of Mr. AYLETT, because the latter were provided *with saw handles, which Mr. WISE regarded as a dis*advantage, and as he considered there was no difference in his own pistols he was perfectly willing Mr. AYLETT should select one of them; that he was also willing to select one of Mr. AYLETT'S, and further that he was willing that each principal should use his own weapon.

Col. DAVIS, assenting to the alternate proposal, Mr. OLD announced that Mr. AYLETT would use one of his own pistols, that Mr. WISE could take the other, or select one from his own pair. Mr. OLD also stated that one of Mr. AYLETT'S pistols, the lock of which had been recently repaired, might possibly, he feared, prove unreliable. It was then agreed that each principal should select one from his own pair.

The pistols were then loaded by the seconds in the presence of all parties. The written terms of the duel were then read aloud in the hearing of all. Some explanations ensued as to the positions of the principals and the manner of holding the pistols. It was finally understood that each principal could face in any direction he might prefer, and each could hold his weapon up or down, or pointing to the right or left, in any manner, so that the line of direction of the pistol, before the word "fire," should be in a plane at right angles to the line of fire. Col. DAVIS being entitled to the choice of position, then selected that which he preferred for his principal. All parties being assembled together and unarmed, Mr. OLD proceeded to announce the manner in which he should give the word; whereupon, Col. DAVIS remarking that the manner was unnecessarily deliberate, Mr. WISE promptly replied he did not think so, the mode of delivery was proper. Mr. OLD then said he should give the word as he had announced, and rehearsed it twice thereafter, Col. DAVIS making no further objection. The principals were then placed in position, each receiving his pistol from the hand of his second. The seconds then took position side by side, each standing next to his own principal, such position being best adapted to the irregular nature of the ground. Mr. AYLETT held his pistol down, Mr. WISE held his up. Mr. OLD gave the word.

Between the words "one" and "two," Mr. AYLETT raised his pistol. A little before the word "stop," Mr. AYLETT'S pistol was pointed horizontally towards Mr. WISE; immediately after the word "stop," Mr. AYLETT lowered his pistol without firing. Mr. WISE did not move his weapon from its original position, but held it, pointing upward, until the word "stop," immediately after which he laid the barrel in his left hand, resting it there. Both principals retained their positions. Col. DAVIS remarked, "What's the difficulty?" Mr. OLD immediately added, that there seemed to be some misunderstanding about the word, and said, "Resume your positions;" and, "Gentlemen, remember the word now given is an order to fire."

The word being then repeated by Mr. OLD, Mr. AYLETT fired deliberately about the word "two." *Mr. WISE, after receiving the fire, turned from Mr. Aylett and discharged his pistol in the air.* After this, Mr. AYLETT left his position and advanced towards Mr. OLD. He was immediately requested by Mr. OLD and Col. DAVIS to return to his position, which he promptly did.

Col. DAVIS, accompanied by the surgeon on his side, advanced to his principal, asked if he were hit; received a negative answer, and returning, asked Mr. OLD what proposition he had to make. Mr. OLD replied he had none—*that he withdrew his principal from the field; Mr. Wise having refused to fire at Mr. Aylett, he would not ask another fire.*" After a short interval, Col. DAVIS, without consulting his principal, asked Mr. OLD if he had understood him to say that he would not accept another fire if it were offered, to which Mr. OLD promptly replied, he "would not on the present occasion." Mr. OLD announced, and afterwards repeated, that the affair was ended. Mr. AYLETT approached the gentlemen who acted as seconds, and said he wished Mr. WISE to be informed that he "believed the offence offered him by Mr. WISE was the result of a misunderstanding, and wished by-gones to be by-gones." Col. DAVIS asked if he wished that to be communicated to Mr. WISE, and being answered in the affirmative, proposed that Mr. OLD should deliver the message. Mr. OLD said he preferred that Col. DAVIS should do so, but would accompany him. When they arrived at Mr. WISE'S position, Mr. OLD, at Col. DAVIS' request, delivered the message substantially as follows: "Mr. AYLETT believes from the conduct just exhibited by Mr. WISE that the offence offered to him by Mr. WISE was the result of a misunderstanding on the part of Mr. WISE. *Mr. Aylett therefore desires by-gones to be by-gones, and amicable relations to be established.*" Mr. WISE immediately, and without consultation, replied as follows: "I have just given sufficient evidence that I have no desire for Mr. AYLETT'S blood, nor do I desire now to use any disrespectful language which may wound his feelings; *but Mr. Aylett's relations towards me, and towards another very dear to me, are, in any aspect, such as to preclude any reconciliation between Mr. Aylett and myself. I prefer that we shall meet hereafter only as perfect strangers.*"

Col. DAVIS then interposed substantially in the following terms: "I do not understand my principal as declaring personal hostility towards Mr. AYLETT. I regard his declaration as referring only to the present, and not as shutting the door to the possibility of future reconciliation."

Mr. WISE replied that he "desired his language to be understood without modification; that he considered any explanation of it as unnecessary; that he had not referred to 'hostility,' present or future; that he desired to meet Mr. AYLETT as an entire stranger." Col. TALIAFERRO expressed the opinion that he understood Mr. WISE'S language to be sufficiently explicit without modification or explanation.

Mr. OLD said he understood Mr. WISE desired the parties should stand as they had met. Mr. WISE replied he did.

The parties then left the ground.

The above statement is correct. The surgeons confirm the substantial correctness of the statement.

WM. OLD, JR.
J. LUCIUS DAVIS.

Mr. OLD explains his withdrawal of AYLETT from the field in the following terms:

"It is proper to state that the above publication has been made at my sole instance and request.

I was solely responsible for the termination of the duel between Messrs. AYLETT and WISE. I withdrew Mr. AYLETT from the field without conference with him or any other person, and am, of course, responsible for the honor of my principal from the time that I addressed my first note to Mr. WISE, until I announced that the affair was ended. I sustained Mr. AYLETT'S conduct thereafter. In my judgment, both parties acted throughout the affair as men of honor and courage.

I withdrew Mr. Aylett from the field because I could not have seen him fire at Mr. Wise after Mr. Wise declined to fire, and I would not have served Mr. AYLETT further, after knowing that he could not fire at Mr. WISE.

I could not consent to allow an effort to vindicate the honor of two gentlemen by fair and chivalrous combat to assume the character of an implacable feud, to be ended only by a brutal rencounter. I am informed by Mr. AYLETT that he did not fire at Mr. WISE, because, believing Mr. WISE to be an expert shot, he had determined to reserve his shot and to fire after getting aim. Mr. WISE not having leveled his weapon before the word "three," he supposed Mr. WISE was under the impression I was rehearsing, and not giving the word as an order to fire. Mr. AYLETT not only reserves to himself, as Mr. WISE does, the right to publish hereafter all matters which produced the late unhappy difference between himself and Mr. WISE, but has not the least objection to its being made public through any medium of communication which may be deemed most eligible by his friends or others.

WM. OLD, JR.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Mott vs. Stryker.—This was an action growing out of the difficulty in establishing the title of the different heirs to the estate of John Hopper, a property worth about a million of dollars, situate in the neighborhood of Fifth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-third streets. Under the will of deceased it was difficult to determine who were entitled to certain portions of the estate, and the consequence was that the taxes were not paid by any of the heirs.

This suit was commenced in 1856, by the plaintiff, one of the heirs, against Ann Stryker, the defendant and coheir, for the purpose of obtaining an order of the Court to sell a portion of the estate to pay taxes, and also, by the litigation, to determine who were heirs under the will; and in 1857 an attorney of the Court appeared and put in an answer, and the case progressed to judgment, which was given to the plaintiff, and one hundred lots ordered to be sold in accordance with the demands of his complaint. Subsequently, the defendant, Miss Stryker, appeared by another attorney, and moved that that judgment be set aside on the ground that the former attorney who put in the original answer in the case, appeared without authority, and that she was not, therefore, bound by his acts. The case was then referred to ascertain the facts regarding the authority of the attorney who first appeared, and the Referee, after investigation, reported that there was no authority on the part of the attorney.

A motion was now made for an order vacating the indictment, based on the report of the Referee.

Mr. A. W. Bradford appeared for Miss Stryker, in favor of the motion, and argued that as a matter of law and justice, if it appeared that the attorney acted without authority, the judgment ought not to stand, no matter what the consequences; that the defendant could not be bound by the acts of an unauthorized individual or attorney.

Mr. D. D. Field opposed the motion, contending that the appearance of an attorney was sufficient. Parties are not bound to inquire into his authority to act. In this case it would be a great injustice to the plaintiff's interests to open the judgment, as it was obtained in good faith, and the plaintiff had proceeded for two years, relying upon such authority of the attorney. It was well settled by precedent that a judgment could not be arrested for such a reason, unless the attorney so acting was irresponsible, and unable to pay damages arising from his proceeding.

The Court held that the authority of attorneys in all cases should clearly appear, and that if it did not the judgment was vitiated.

Judgment opened, and defendant allowed to appear and defend by another attorney.

Adelaide B. Dick vs. Thomas W. Dick.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Pierrepont, Hoffman, Woodruff and Moncrief.

Calvin B. Dibblee et al vs. John A. Corbett; Abijah Fisher et al vs. Addison G. Jerome; Jesse K. Hoffield vs. Mary E. Dustin; Samuel D. Bradford vs. The Greenwich Insurance Company; The St. Nicholas Insurance Company vs. The Mercantile Insurance Company; James Cane vs. George Little et al.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

William A. Scott vs. The Ocean Bank of New-York; Eliza Hall vs. Benjamin B. Merrill; Tallinger Peck vs. The New-York and Liverpool Steamship Company.—New trials ordered with costs to abide event.

Louise Shotwell vs. The Jefferson Ins. Co.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, unless plaintiffs reduce amount to $1,500 and interest.

Louis S. Levy vs. John Wetterwolt et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial, costs, (including costs of plaintiffs appeal.) On defendants' appeal, costs to plaintiffs to abide event. Defendants not to have costs in their appeal in any event.

Wm. P. Scott vs. J. J. Johnson.—Verdict to set aside judgment for plaintiffs for amount of note ($500) and interest from Jan. 5, 1857, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Joseph Brummell vs. John A. Machado et al.—The assignments are in my judgment void. Order to be entered accordingly on notice.

Wilson G. Hunt vs. John Leroy.—Case settled.

PERSONAL.

Mr. de Cordova delivered his lecture on "Money" at Flushing on Monday evening, at the request of the most distinguished citizens of the place, for the benefit of the Dutch Reformed Church. The proceeds of the lecture, amounting to [illegible], are to be appropriated towards the purchase of an organ for the church; the lecturer having given his services gratuitously.

The New-Orleans Opera Company is being organized. M. Boudousquié has secured the services of two *prima donnas* from Paris: Miles. St. Urbain and Fanny Pettlinger. The *Picayune* adds that M. Boudousquié, at last accounts, was in negotiation, that promises to be successful, with one of the best of the tenor robusti in France.

Mr Peter Sinclair, the Scottish temperance lecturer, is about to return to Scotland, with a series of paintings illustrative of the advantages of temperance, which have been prepared for him.

THE INDIA-RUBBER CONTROVERSY.

IMPORTANT DECREE ON FINAL HEARING IN FAVOR OF HORACE H. DAY, AFFIRMING HIS TITLE AND EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to the use of Vulcanized Rubber in all Elastic Fabrics.

Circuit Court of the United States, District of Maryland.

Horace H. Day et al. vs. John Stillman et al.—Decision of Judge GILES, on final hearing on pleadings and proofs, reported by W. H. DUNN, and revised by the Court:

The case of Charles Goodyear, Horace H. Day and Alexander Hay vs. John Stillman and others, occupied the attention of this Court some nine days, and was argued with an ability and intelligence on both sides scarcely ever surpassed, and I only repeat what I said the other day, that throughout the entire argument, the Court never wearied or lost its interest in it, feeling that the case was full of most important and interesting questions; that there must be from all the surrounding circumstances, large amounts involved in the true decision of the controversy; and that it was only another evidence of the value of the patent of June 15, 1844, which has rendered the gum of a South American tree one of the marvels of the day in its manufactured state, causing it to be used advantageously in almost every department of industry and to minister to man's comfort in a thousand ways.

Since the adjournment of the Court, I have very carefully examined the evidence in the cause, contained in the depositions and documents, and having made up my mind in reference to the disposition of the cause, I have thought it best not to wait to prepare a written opinion, but to announce it as soon as possible. I prefer to do this in all cases, because it enables me to do more justice to the arguments of counsel, while they are fresh in the mind of the Court, and I take that course now, in this case, rather than let it pass over the Summer vacation, and decide it in the Fall.

The bill was filed on the 16th of December last. It set forth that letters patent were granted to Charles Goodyear, on the 15th day of June, 1844, for a new process of preparing India-rubber for manufactures; that said patent was subsequently surrendered on account of defects in its specification; and on the 25th of December, 1849, two new patents were granted to Goodyear, one for an improvement in felting India-rubber with cotton fibre, (with which we have nothing to do in this case,) and the other for an improvement in processes for the manufacture of India-rubber; that these two patents were for the term of fourteen years from the 15th of June, 1844; that the Commissioner of Patents on the 14th day of June, 1858, after full argument, granted an extension of said patents for the term of seven years from the 15th of June, 1858; that subsequently Goodyear by several instruments made in 1846, sold and assigned to Day, one of the complainants, the said patents so far as related to the preparation and manufacture of shirred or elastic India-rubber goods, except in so far as the right to manufacture said goods had been parted with by Goodyear, by three several licenses, viz: to Hutchinson & Runyon, Ford & Co., and Onderdonk & Letson, which said licenses were duly assigned to the said Goodyear subsequently, and by him assigned to Day.

It then sets forth that, in October, 1852, Day assigned all his interest under this contract to Winslow, Syms & Gilbert; that these parties assigned it to the Congress Rubber Company, a corporation of the City of New-York, and that said Company in 1857, reassigned the interest to Day; so that all the interest conveyed by the contracts of 1846 are now vested in Day, except a small portion which Day parted with to his co-complainant, Hay, on the 1st of October, 1858.

The bill further sets forth that Goodyear, on the 24th of May, 1858, conveyed to said Day, "the full, absolute and exclusive license, right, and privilege to make, use and vend his, the said Goodyear's invention of vulcanized rubber, as described and patented in the reissued patent granted to him on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1849, for the present and all extended or renewed terms of said patent, as the same may or can be used in the manufacture of all braided, woven, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with, or to be covered by fibrous substances."

It then sets forth that in 1850 Goodyear instituted suits in New-Jersey in equity and at law against Day, which were heard before the Circuit Court of New-Jersey, in which the validity of these patents was maintained, as reported in "Wallace, Jr.'s Reports," page 283.

It further avers that the defendants in this case have violated the patent of June 15, 1844, as reissued December 25, 1849, and extended on the 14th day of June, 1858, by selling large quantities of suspenders which are made of vulcanized India Rubber, and are shirred or corrugated goods; and it prays an injunction and account.

The defendants, in their answer, set up as their defence, that the complainants, Day and Hay, have no title to the said patent for the purposes set forth in said bill; that by the contracts of 1846, set up in the bill and relied upon by the complainants, Goodyear, on certain conditions, granted to Day, the privilege of using vulcanized India Rubber in the manufacture and sale of corrugated or shirred India Rubber goods, which are described in the patent of March 9, 1844; that the defendants have not, since the second day of October, 1856, sold any corrugated or shirred India Rubber goods, so made under the patent of March 9; and that they have done nothing to infringe any rights held by the complainants. They admit that they have sold goods composed in part of vulcanized rubber which the complainants have no right to manufacture and sell, but they claim that the right to manufacture such goods is vested in other parties under certain assignments from Goodyear, and they set up the contract of the 18th July, 1844, between Goodyear and the Naugatuck India Rubber Company, and several assignments which vested its rights in the Union India Rubber Company.

Two agreements have been filed in this cause, one setting the cause down for final hearing and arranging the terms of a decree, if the Court should decide in favor of the complainants, so as to dispense with the trouble and delay of taking an account; and the other in reference to the testimony on which the case has been heard. So that the cause has been heard under these agreements on final hearing, and is now before the Court for final decree.

The title of the complainants rests upon the contracts and assignments of 1846, and the deed of assignment of May 24, 1858, and the decision of this cause rests on the construction which the Court may give to those instruments.

The first question under the contracts of 1846, is: What did Goodyear assign to Day by the paper of the 29th of October, 1846, the first in the series?

The complainants allege that by that paper Goodyear assigned to Day the right to manufacture *all India Rubber goods that were shirred*, and to use in the manufacture thereof Goodyear's invention of vulcanized rubber, as patented to him on the 15th of June, 1844, and reissued on the 25th of December, 1849. On the other hand, the defendants allege, that the term "*shirred or corrugated goods,*" as used in the contracts of 1846, is limited and was intended to be limited to the goods made under the patent of March 9, 1844, and does not include any *other* "*shirred goods,*" which might be made of vulcanized rubber.

The first thing which we ascertain in the examination of this contract is, that *by its terms*, it includes all India Rubber goods that are corrugated or shirred; "shirred" being a technical term meaning "wrinkled," or "contracted." Upon the face of the paper then it includes all India Rubber goods that are made with vulcanized rubber, and that are "wrinkled or corrugated." "Corrugated" is another word which means the same as "wrinkled" in the English language. Now, is there anything in the paper itself, in the surrounding circumstances, or in the subsequent conveyances, to narrow the broad language of the grant? Let us look at it. The grant is, "the full, absolute, and exclusive right, license, and privilege" to manufacture "*shirred or corrugated goods.*" Now, the term "corrugated," is well known in the English language, and is to be found in all the dictionaries, and it means "wrinkled or contracted." But was the term "shirred" known to the trade, or to any trade, prior to the 9th of March, 1844? How stands the testimony on this point?

But, before adverting to it, the Court would remark, that while the interpretation and construction of all written instruments is for the Court, it nevertheless will bring to its aid the testimony of witnesses to *explain terms of art, and make itself acquainted with the material with which the contracts deal, and with the circumstances under which they were made*; but neither the testimony of witnesses in general, nor of professors, experts or mechanics, can be received, to prove to the Court, what is the proper or legal construction of any instrument or writing. Such evidence is inadmissible. The Supreme Court, in 15 Howard, in the case of Corning vs. Burden, held this language; (page 270:) "The refusal of the Court to hear the opinion of experts, as to the construction of the patent, was proper. Experts may be examined as to the meaning of terms of art, on the principle of *cuique in sua arte credendum*; but not as to the construction of written instruments." And in 21 Howard, in the case of Winans vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, (page 100,) the Court say: "The testimony of experts which was rejected had no relevancy to the facts on which the Jury were to pass, but seemed rather to be intended to instruct the Court on some mechanical facts, or principles, on which the Court needed no instruction, or to teach them what was the true construction of the patent. "Experts may be examined to explain terms of art, and the state of the art, at any given time. This may explain to the Court and jury the machines, models, or drawings exhibited. They may point out the difference or identity of the mechanical devices involved in their construction. The maxim of '*cuique in sua arte credendum*' permits them to be examined by questions of art or science peculiar to their trade or profession; but professors or mechanics cannot be received to prove to the Court or jury what is the proper or legal construction of any instrument of writing. A judge may obtain information from them, if he desire it, on matters which he does not clearly comprehend, but cannot be compelled to receive their opinions as matter of evidence. Experience has shown that opposite opinions of persons professing to be experts may be obtained to any amount; and it often occurs that not only many days, but even weeks, are consumed in cross-examinations, to test the skill or knowledge of such witnesses, and the correctness of their opinions, wasting the time and wearying the patience of both Court and jury, and perplexing instead of elucidating the questions involved in the issue." Greenleaf on Evidence very clearly points out the cases in which the Court will bring in the aid of the testimony of witnesses to assist in construing written instruments. (2 Greenl. on Ev., 282.) "From the examples given in the two preceding sections, it is thus apparent that *the rule excludes only parol evidence of the language* of the parties contradicting, varying or adding to that which is contained in the written instrument; and this, because they have themselves committed to writing all which they deemed necessary to give full expression to their meaning, and because of the mischiefs which would result, if verbal testimony were in such cases received. It is also to be kept in mind, that though the first question in all cases of contract is one of interpretation and intention, yet the question, as we have already remarked, is not what the parties may have secretly and in fact intended, but what meaning did they intend to convey by the words they employed in the written instrument. To ascertain the meaning of these words, it is obvious that parol evidence of extraneous facts and circumstances may in some cases be admitted to a very great extent, without in any wise infringing the spirit of the rule under consideration." Also, in section 286, he says: "As it is a leading rule in regard to written instruments, that they are to be interpreted according to their subject matter, it is obvious that parol or verbal testimony must be resorted to in order to ascertain the *nature and qualities of the subject* to which the instrument refers. Evidence which is calculated to explain the subject of an instrument is essentially different in its character from evidence of verbal communications respecting it. Whatever, therefore, indicates the nature of the subject is a just medium of the interpretation of the language and meaning of the parties in relation to it, and is also a just foundation for giving the instrument an interpretation, when considered relatively, different from that which it would receive, if considered in the abstract." Also, in section 295, he says: "But, in resorting to usage for the *meaning of particular words* in a contract, a distinction is to be observed between local and technical words and other words. In regard to words which are purely technical or local—that is, words which are not of universal use, but are familiarly known and employed, either in a particular district, or in a particular science or trade—parol evidence is always receivable, to define and explain their meaning among those who use them."

With these rules in reference to parol testimony, I have looked through the whole of the testimony in this case—having read it twice very carefully—and it has left this impression upon my mind: that the term "shirred," or "shirred goods," was well known to the trade of New-York prior to 1844, and that these goods were of various kinds. I think there are more than forty witnesses whose testimony bore directly on this question—some who had sold, some who had used these goods, and some who had manufactured them; and others who had imported them; and they describe the various kinds. Many of these witnesses were dealers in India Rubber, and some were milliners; and their testimony was full and clear, that the term "shirred or corrugated goods" was well known prior to 1844. There is some conflict between this testimony and the testimony of some of defendants' witnesses on this point; but, in regard to many of the witnesses for the defendants, this remark will apply; that they are interested to defeat the complainants' claim; how far, the Court cannot say: but many of them are manufacturers of these woven elastic goods of vulcanized rubber. Under what right they manufacture them, they do not show; but clearly, if the complainants' claim can be maintained, these parties are infringing their rights; therefore, their testimony should be received with great caution, if not entirely rejected.

Another remark will apply to a large part of the testimony of the defendants' witnesses, and it is this: That they testify that there is a marked difference between the woven elastic goods and the goods made under the patent of March 9, 1844. That is apparent to the eye, and no one denies it. The Court, being satisfied that this term "shirred" was well known, endeavored, if possible, to trace it out and see where it came from. The term used in the contract is "shirred or corrugated goods." Corrugated, as I have already remarked, is an English word well known, meaning wrinkled, and it would, therefore, read just as well "shirred or *wrinkled* goods." The word "corrugated" is added to explain what might otherwise be unintelligible to the uninitiated—to explain the word "shirred." It is used so, no doubt, in the patents and other instruments where it has been incorporated. I looked through all the French and English dictionaries in vain for the word "shirred." I could not find it. The nearest word I have found resembling it—and I have no doubt it comes from that—was a word in the dictionary of the Scotch language, which is "*to shirp,*" which means to "shrivel" or "shrink up." Probably when the word crossed the Tweed and came south, they dropped the p and called it "shir."

We now come to the contract of the 29th of October, 1846. What did Goodyear mean by the word "shirred goods?" Did he mean the goods manufactured under his patent of March 9, 1844, or did he mean all "shirred goods," such as were imported, and then known to the trade?

I have looked through the documentary evidence in this case to see if I could not be relieved from any conflict of testimony of witnesses by the unvarying and undeviating record of the written instruments. Where interests are so complicated and valuable as these interests of the India-rubber manufacture are, the Court would repose with much greater safety on any light which it might receive from the written instruments in the cause cotemporaneous with all these contracts, or any collateral ones, than from the testimony of witnesses taken *post litem motam*; and the Court found a piece of evidence, which was very full on that subject, in the application of Goodyear for an extension of his patent. I read from this to show that wherever Goodyear intended to limit the manufacture of "*shirred goods*" to his patent of March 9, 1844, he so designated it by words limiting the grant to that kind of "shirred goods." He has given an account in the schedule attached to his application, to show what he had realized from his patent of June 15, 1844, which he was then seeking to have extended; and he says, at folio 29: "In 1844, the applicant sold to Mr. David L. Suydam the exclusive right to use his improvement in making shirred goods for which Suydam paid $15,000." He does not say "the right to manufacture shirred goods." Had it been that language it would have been very strong for the defendants. Now we know what that exclusive right was, which was conveyed to Suydam. It was the right to manufacture goods under the patent of March 9, 1844. "About a year afterwards, the applicant bought this right back from Suydam. * * * Shortly after, applicant sold three concurrent rights to make '*shirred goods*,' one to John R. Ford, another to the Newark India-Rubber Manufacturing Company, and a third to Onderdonk & Letson. * * * * When the settlement of 1846 was made with Day, the concurrent rights were surrendered, that *the shirred goods monopoly* might be given to said Day." Entirely different language. And then he goes on with the different other rights he has sold, to wit: "The right to make boots and shoes, the right to make baby-jumpers, the right to make door-springs, the right to make springs for railroad cars, the right to make clothing, the right to make paper holders or bands, the right to make belting, &c." Now unless Day owned the full and absolute monopoly, as he claims he did, to make shirred goods, no other party had it, for not a dollar was received by Goodyear from any other person according to this schedule, for manufacturing shirred goods of any description, or any article that will come under that designation. He says, Day got a monopoly of the shirred goods, and at the head of the recapitulation he says: "*For shirred goods $24,000.*" Now, if Day had not the whole monopoly to make woven and sewed, as well as cemented, goods, no one had it. Goodyear then ignored it when he made application for the extension of his patent. Moreover, at folio 45, after speaking of the controversies between himself and Day, and the settlement in 1846, he says: "That one effect of such agreements was, to transfer to said Day, the entire right of your applicant to the manufacture of "shirred goods." (Could language be more expressive than that?) "That Day paid your applicant $5,000 bonus for such right, and agreed to pay a tariff of three cents for each square yard of goods made under the same." Referring back to the contract it will be seen that Day agreed that all the goods he made should be considered as made under the contract of 1846. Then Goodyear says at folio 74: "That notwithstanding such agreement, said Day afterwards proceeded to infringe anew upon the rights of your applicant, and your applicant was obliged to commence several suits against him, amongst others, two in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of New-Jersey, one at law and the other in equity. Such suits were pending for a long time, were severely contested and very expensive."

Now, if we look at the bill in New-Jersey we shall see what patents it was that Day was charged with infringing. In that bill, Goodyear sets forth the contest between them, Day's infringement, and then the contracts of 1846; but the infringement of which Goodyear complains, is thus set forth: "Soon after said settlement and said license, said Day commenced using the improvements specified in said patents, for the preparation of India-rubber for manufacturing purposes other than those permitted by his license, in violation of said patents, and made large quantities of India-rubber." For what? Cemented or sewed, or woven elastic goods? No. There is not a syllable on that subject. But he says that he made large quantities for "*car-springs, packing, hose, boots and shoes, sheet-gum, paper bands, suspender ends, and other articles prepared by the use of sulphur, and also by the use of sulphur and a high degree of artificial heat.*" Now the testimony in this case shows beyond all question, that Day had, all this time, been making *woven elastic, as well as cemented goods*, and yet Goodyear complains against Day in the Circuit Court of New-Jersey, for the violation of his patents under the contracts of 1846, by manufacturing and using vulcanized rubber to make other articles than he was warranted in making under those contracts, and the articles I have just enumerated are the only ones that he specifies. He makes no complaint of his manufacturing woven or sewed elastic goods.

Is it not then *perfectly* clear that, so far as the acts of Goodyear were concerned, in none of those acts is there any indication that he meant, when he used the general term "shirred or corrugated goods," in the contracts of 1846, to limit them to the articles made under the patent of March 9, 1844? On the contrary, is there not everything to convince the Court that he meant to include all kinds of shirred or corrugated goods? In fact, does he not so say—is not that the very language of his application for the extension of his patent—that he had sold that "*monopoly*" to Day?

If we look also at the specification in the patent of Dupont & Hyatt, it is perfectly apparent that the term "shirred," or "shirred goods," was one that was well known, and that, therefore, the word was no invention of Goodyear when he took out his patent.

But is there anything in the patent itself of March 9, 1844, to make the use of this term "shirred or corrugated" by Goodyear, pass only the right to manufacture goods under that patent? As I have just remarked, Goodyear did not invent the word shirred, and surely "corrugated" was a word that he could have found in every dictionary in the English language. "Shirred," the testimony proves was a term known and applied to an innumerable variety of goods. Does Goodyear pretend in the patent of March 9, 1844, that he invented it? Not at all. Now let us construe the patent altogether. It is true, he says at the commencement of his specification, that I have invented a new and useful manufacture, which "I denominate corrugated or shirred India-rubber goods." But look at what he really patents. Does he patent a new manufacture? What does he call it in his application to the Patent office for an extension, when he speaks of having sold it to Suydam? A new "improvement." What does he say below in his claim? Does it read thus? "Having for the purpose of putting the public in possession of my invention, fully described the nature of *my manufacture*, which *I call shirred or corrugated* goods." If that had been the language used, there would have been some force in the construction claimed by the defendants. But the language is this "Having, &c., fully described the nature of my NEW *manufacture of corrugated goods.*' Then there was a manufacture before; that is admitted. That is apparent on the face of this patent; he continues: "And having also set forth the manner in which I manufacture the same, what I claim as new therein, (implying that there was something like it before,) and desire to secure by letters patent, is the forming of such goods by the stretching of strips or threads of India-rubber to such extent as may be desired, and the covering of said strips on opposite sides with the laminæ of cloth, leather, or any other suitable material, which laminæ are to be united to each other and to the threads or strips of cloth, by means of India-rubber cement; the same being effected so as to produce the manufactured article such as herein set forth." Now, what is his patent? It is a new process of making a manufacture that was known before. Instead of making corrugated goods by sewing or weaving, which was a dilatory process, he makes them more easily and quickly by cementing. That is what he patents—a new manufacture of corrugated goods. It was a new and useful improvement in a known manufacture, and, therefore, patentable by the law of 1836.

I hold it, therefore, clear, from the language of the patent, from the testimony in the cause, and from the language of Goodyear himself, in his application to the Commissioner of Patents, that he did not intend to limit his grant, in the contracts of 1846, to the goods made under the patent of March 9, 1844.

Let us now see if there is anything in the collateral testimony to show there could have been any other intention, on the part of Goodyear, when he used these words.

In Goodyear's assignment, on the 28th of September, 1858, to the Union India Rubber Company, there is one portion which struck my mind forcibly, in connection with this question. He goes on to say: "Now, in consideration of the premises, and of the sum of $30,000 paid to the party of the first part by the parties of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and of the tariffs herein specified, the party of the first part has granted, bargained, sold and conveyed unto the parties of the second part **** the full, absolute and exclusive license, right and privilege to make, use and vend to others to be used, the invention of vulcanized India-rubber, **** so far as the same may or can be use in the manufacture of all braided, woven, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides, with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth elastic shirred goods." I cite this for the purpose of asking this question. Why, if there were not other shirred goods made than those under the patent of March 9, did he put these words in here? Because it is admitted that Day held the right to shirred goods at this time. Does it not show that there were other shirred goods than those made under the patent of March 9, 1844? I cite it for that purpose, and that alone.

Let us now look at the three licenses referred to in the contract of 1846. The first is the license to Hutchinson & Runyon on the 12th of August, 1845. It conveys to them "a free license to manufacture, use and vend *shirred or corrugated goods of every description*," in so far as the said Charles Goodyear may have any rights or privileges. *Shirred goods of every description.* Now, in the contract of the 29th of October, 1846, between Goodyear & Day, the language is, to make, use, and vend, "all shirred or corrugated goods," except so far as Goodyear has parted with the right by three licenses; therefore, it is important to ascertain what these three licenses contain. Goodyear conveys to Hutchinson & Runyon the right to use his inventions in the manufacture of shirred or corrugated goods, of every description, *in so far as he has a right to sell*. Now, he had the right to sell his inventions under his patents of March 9, 1844. But there are some things he had not a right to do. He had no monopoly in woven goods made of common gum, but he could sell the right to make cemented goods of common rubber and of vulcanized rubber, and he could sell the right to make woven goods of *vulcanized rubber*; and, therefore, he puts that qualification in. He says, also, in his license to Hutchinson & Runyon, that they shall pay him at the rate of ten cents per square yard for all shirred goods which they or their assigns shall make, by or under, *not the patent of* 1844, but "by or under any inventions, improvements or letters patent before mentioned." Now, can any one doubt about that construction? I have not a shadow of doubt that he intended to give to Hutchinson & Runyon, by this license, the right to manufacture all kinds of shirred goods, whether they were cemented, sewed or woven; and to use in their manufacture his vulcanized rubber. That is the language. It could not be plainer. They are to pay Goodyear ten cents per square yard on all shirred goods which they or their assigns shall make or cause to be made "by or under any of the inventions, improvements or letters patent before mentioned." That is to say, if Hutchinson & Runyon make woven shirred goods, of vulcanized rubber, they are bound to pay ten cents a square yard, because they are making them under the patent of June 15, 1844; for they contract to pay for all such goods that they make under any of the patents, of which this is one. I do not think the English language could be plainer. On the 7th of December, 1846, Hutchinson & Runyon reconvey to Goodyear this license, in general terms, for the manufacture "of shirred or corrugated India rubber goods."

The license to Onderdonck & Letson was granted in September, 1845. It is also a license to manufacture, use and vend shirred or corrugated goods of every description, in so far as Goodyear may have any rights and privileges relating thereto. It seems to be a copy of the other, and is substantially the same. This was reconveyed to Goodyear on the 1st of December, 1846.

The third license, to Ford & Co., is also in the same general language. They all seem to be copies of each other. This was reconveyed to Goodyear on the 3d of December, 1846.

There was a reference made by the counsel for the defendants (Mr. Marshall) in his argument, to the release of one of those licenses by the Newark Rubber Co.—the Hutchinson & Runyon license—which professes to release only the right to make the goods under the patent of March 9. The release bears no date, but was recorded on the 9th of December, 1846, and the covenant on the part of the Company is this: "And the said Company covenants and agrees to and with the said Charles Goodyear, that they will not manufacture shirred or corrugated India-rubber goods, in violation of the patent of said manufacture, issued to Charles Goodyear on the 9th day of March, 1844." The granting part is: "Know all men by these presents, that the Newark India-rubber Manufacturing Company, in consideration of one dollar to them paid by Charles Goodyear, has assigned to the said Charles Goodyear and his assigns, all their interest in the within instrument, and every clause, article or thing therein contained." The assignment is, therefore, general; it is merely the covenant, that they will not manufacture shirred or corrugated goods, that refers to the patent of March 9. But it is something remarkable that on the same day they made a general release and a general covenant, as follows: "For and in consideration of one dollar, to us in hand paid by Charles Goodyear, and in consideration of other good causes us thereunto moving, we hereby assign, transfer and set over to said Charles Goodyear, his executors, administrators and assigns, the within license, right and privilege, and the assignment thereof to us, and all rights granted or intended to be granted thereby or incidental thereto, in as full and ample a manner as we now hold and possess the same. And we also stipulate, covenant and agree that we will not, after the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, directly or indirectly manufacture, or be concerned in the manufacture, of shirred or corrugated India-rubber goods." So it appears that, finding their error, they corrected it. One release is indorsed on the assignment, and the other on the original license.

I think, so far as I have been able to draw any inference from these licenses, that they all strengthen the conclusion to which I have arrived—that in the contract of Oct. 29, 1846, the term "shirred or corrugated goods" meant ALL KINDS OF SHIRRED OR CORRUGATED GOODS, WHETHER CEMENTED, WOVEN OR SEWED, and is not limited to goods made under the patent of March 9, 1844.

And this is *further* apparent when we look at the license to Suydam. The argument for the defendants is that Goodyear, when he used these words in the instrument of Oct. 29, intended only the goods made under the patent of March 9. On the 24th of May, 1844, Goodyear sold to Suydam the right to manufacture shirred goods under the patent of March 9. The language expressly limits his right to those goods alone. It is not, "I sell the right to make shirred or corrugated goods," but it recites: "All my right, title and interest in and to two certain patents granted to me by the United States of America, both dated the 9th day of March, 1844, for an improvement in India-rubber fabrics." Now I hold it to be very clear that if a man owns two rights to manufacture goods by patents of different dates, and he sells to A his right under one *specifically*, and to B the right to manufacture the goods generally, as a matter of course the fair construction of the latter grant will be held to be a conveyance of the right to manufacture under both patents; because in the first grant, when he intends to limit it to one, he so recites on the face of the grant, and, in the second, he does not.

It would be useless for me to go over all the ground so very ably occupied by the learned counsel on both sides; indeed, I am not able to do justice to it; BUT I HOLD THE TITLE OF DAY TO BE CLEAR UNDER THE CONTRACT OF THE 29TH OF OCTOBER, 1846, TO USE VULCANIZED RUBBER IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ALL SHIRRED GOODS, WHETHER THEY BE CEMENTED, SEWED, OR WOVEN.

But I will say a word or two on the deed of the 24th of May, 1858. IT CERTAINLY EMBRACES ALL THE ARTICLES CONCERNING WHICH THIS CONTROVERSY HAS ARISEN BY EXPRESS TERMS. IF NOT GRANTED TO DAY BY THE CONTRACTS OF 1846, THEY PASSED BY THE TERMS OF THE DEED OF 1858. I do not speak now about the validity of it—whether it operates *in presenti* or *in futuro*—but on its face it uses terms which will embrace these articles. It grants to Day the right to use Goodyear's invention of vulcanized rubber for the present and all extended or renewed terms of said patent, as the same may or can be used in the manufacture of all "braided, woven, cemented, or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic, shirred goods." Now, if Goodyear had the right to make this grant when he made it, the title would of course pass under it. Is it not a perfect deed in itself? This deed was attacked on the ground that it was not valid. But it is a deed under seal; it was given for a consideration, and it speaks *in presenti*. A deed conveys a title, although it may have covenants in it which have not been performed. There are things which rest in grant and things which rest in covenant. In almost every lease or deed, if not quite every one, there is something that rests in grant and something that rests in covenant. The words in this grant are, "I hereby sell, license and convey." There it is *in presenti*; it operates as a grant. Then it says, "I agree to confirm." That is a covenant for further assurance. Then it says, "I hereby authorize and empower the said Day to use my name to prosecute and defend the rights and privileges hereby granted." Then it provides; "And the terms and conditions upon which this license shall be held and enjoyed, as to bonuses, not exceeding in the whole the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and the tariffs, not exceeding five cents a pound on the product, shall be fixed and determined by Nathaniel Hayward and Thos. A. Jenckes, whose award in the premises shall be final, and shall be made within three months from the 15th day of June next."

Now I am not called upon to give a construction to this covenant in this deed, as to what might be its effect. But Goodyear made it, and with it he made a grant *in presenti*. If the covenant fails by his *laches*, the grant, nevertheless, stands. The covenant does not affect the grant; the grant passes the title and operates *in presenti*. The covenant may have become impossible by the expiration of the time, but yet the grant stands. Is not that a well-known principle in the common law? If, by the expiration of time, such a covenant becomes impossible, the grant stands.

But had Goodyear this right on the 24th of May, 1858? That depends upon the construction which you give to the license of Goodyear to the Naugatuck Company on the 18th of July, 1844. Did that license carry the right of the Naugatuck Company into the extended term of the patent of June 15, 1844?

Now, if the Supreme Court have decided that question, there would be an end of it. But I do not consider that question as decided in 20 Howard. Courts are called upon only to decide questions that are before them. A Judge sometimes in giving an opinion uses language which, although it is always entitled to consideration and respect, yet in reference to questions that were not before the Court, and the decision of which was not necessary to its decision of the questions before it, is not of binding authority. The case in 19 Howard was this: Day complained of the violation of the Chaffee Patent by the Union Company. Of course he could not recover unless he could satisfy the Court that he was the owner of the patent. The Court decided that he was not the owner.

There is a point in that decision which I will read in reference to the question of the validity of the deed of 1858. In the case of Day *vs.* Hartshorn, the Court had decided that the Chaffee Patent was in Judson for the benefit of Goodyear. They speak of two contracts that Judson made, but the decision rests upon the last contract of the 12th of November. In that case of Day vs. Hartshorn, it will be found that Chaffee attempted to set aside his contracts with Judson, because the contracts had not been performed. I read from 19 Howard, 222, in reference to my last statement in regard to the operation of the deed of 1858: "From the terms and intent of the agreement, the remedy for the breach could rest only upon the personal obligation of Judson, as by the previous one of the 6th of September, the interest in the patent had passed to Goodyear and his licensees, and no default or act of Judson could affect them. Chaffee chose to be satisfied with the covenant of Judson, without stipulation or condition as it respected the other parties, and he must be content with it." So the Court decided in that case that the Chaffee patent was in Judson, for the benefit of Goodyear.

Day again complains of the Union Company for a violation of the same patent, claiming title in himself by the same instrument. The Court say in this case of Day vs. The Union Company, (20 Howard, 216,) "The Court held in the case of Hartshorn *et al.* vs. Day, that under the agreement of the 6th of September, 1850, between Judson and Chaffee, the patentee, the entire ownership in the patent, legal and equitable, passed to Judson for the benefit of Goodyear and those holding rights under him, and on that ground decided in favor of the licensees. Now, in this case, the licenses under Goodyear to manufacture cloth of the description claimed are as broad and ample as were those of the defendants in the case just mentioned. Goodyear became the sole owner of the Chaffee patent as early as the 26th June, 1844, and on the 18th July following gave a license to the Naugatuck Company to manufacture cloths, with certain exceptions, under all his patents—those in which he was then interested, or in which he might thereafter be interested, issued or to be issued, and also in all renewals of patents. He also gave a like extensive license, on the 28th of March, 1847, to W. E. & John Rider, for manufacturing ships' letter and mail bags.

Now, I have a most profound respect for the learned Judge who delivered this opinion; but as the case turned not upon this question, but upon other points, these licenses have to be critically examined; because it will be found, on looking at the licenses referred to by the Court, that they are different in language and in terms from the Naugatuck license. But what does the Judge say when he comes to the point on which the case was decided? "All these various licenses afterwards became consolidated in the Union India Rubber Company, the defendants in this suit; and present, therefore, a complete defence to the suit, if Goodyear was the true owner of the Chaffee renewed patent." (And they decided, as they say, a little below, that he was.) "The license of the defendants, therefore, in this case, stands upon two grounds, either of which would seem to constitute a sufficient defence to the suit for infringement: First, authority from Goodyear, the owner of the renewed term of the patent; and, second, the express recognition of Chaffee, the patentee, of the rights of these parties, as licensees of Goodyear, to use the improvement. And we may add to these grounds of defence, that upon the interpretation of the Court, in the case of Hartshorn vs. Day, of the several agreements relating to this patent, and especially that of the 6th September, 1850, Day took no interest in it under the assignment of Chaffee, of 1st July, 1853, he having previous to that time parted with all his interest for the benefit of Goodyear and his licensees."

Those are the grounds upon which the Court put it. There was no question before them about the renewed or extended term of the patent of June 15, 1844, and I presume it was never argued. It was another patent, entirely—the Chaffee patent—and the decision is put upon the ground that the complainant, Day, had no right whatever, if the patent was violated, to recover; and that was sufficient to decide that case. But the Court went on and decided that the defendants had a right to the extended term of the Chaffee patent, under the license from the Naugatuck Company. Now, what is that license? "That the said Charles Goodyear, in consideration of the payments and stipulations herein provided, hath given and granted * * unto the said Naugatuck India-rubber Company a full and absolute license to use any and all his preparations of India-rubber, and improvements in the preparation of India-rubber for manufacturing cloths or any other article of merchandise, or any article to which the same may be applicable, for and during the unexpired term of all patents issued to him bearing any date whatever." There is a full sentence. He gives it to them during the term of all patents issued to him bearing any date whatever. "And for and during the unexpired term or terms of any other patent, patents, or renewal of patents, owned by him, (that is, that he then owned,) or in which he may have an interest, issued or to be issued." That was to cover cases where he might have had an interest in a patent which had not been issued, and the Courts have decided that you can sell an interest in a patent that is to be issued.

Now read it the other way, as the counsel for the defendants would have it read. "For and during the unexpired term of all patents issued to him bearing any date whatever, and renewals of patents owned by him, or in which he may have an interest, issued or to be issued." You would have him using the word issued twice, because he has granted above the right to the use of his patents issued to him bearing any date whatsoever, which is a full grant; and then he grants to them, in a different sentence, the use "for and during the unexpired term or terms of any other patent or patents, or renewals of patents, owned by him." Does not the word "renewals" in this sentence, refer to patents that were owned by him, but not issued to him—because there was the Chaffee patent, which was owned by, but not issued to him—or to those in which he might have an interest for the invention *to be* patented?

Now let us look at the license to Trotter. See the difference in the language. It is a license to use any of the "machinery compositions," and methods of manufacturing and preparing India-rubber * * * which the said party of the first part now has, or may hereafter have, by virtue of any patent or patents, or otherwise, for and during the unexpired term or terms of any such patent or patents, or renewal or renewals thereof,—which are or may be owned by him, or in which he may have an interest, or of which he may become possessed." That is different language entirely.

The next is the license to Riders & Trotter. This contains an express provision that it shall "continue during the unexpired term or terms of said patents, or any of them, or the renewals thereof." That, therefore, is very clear. He intended to convey whatever he did convey to them during the renewal of all patents; for he says so in express language. It is to continue during the unexpired term or terms of said patents, any of them, or the renewals thereof.

In the agreement of Goodyear with the Union Company of April 23, 1858, he speaks of the patent about to expire, and this is cited by the counsel for the defendants to show that the Naugatuck license was intended to extend into the extended term of the patent of June 15, 1844, by this agreement. Now let us look at this a moment. It says; "That whereas the parties of the second part have certain rights and interests in the patents of the party of the first part, * * * under an agreement made by the party of the first part with the Naugatuck India Rubber Company, * * * with Jonathan Trotter, * * * with William Rider & Brothers, * * * and an agreement made with Wm. Rider & Brothers and Jonathan Trotter; * * * and whereas the patent of the party of the first part, dated June 15, 1844, * * * is about to expire, and application has been made for an extension thereof, now, in order to fix, define, and render certain, the rights and obligations of the parties," they proceed to arrange the tariff respecting cloth when made into clothing. Now, was that made under the Naugatuck license? Not at all, but under the Trotter license. They are to pay two cents per square yard of cloth in the piece, or when made up, one and a half cents a pound on India-rubber sold in sheets or otherwise, and two and a half cents a pound for other articles not herein specified. All those goods are made under the license to Riders and Trotter, and not under the Naugatuck license, so that there is no argument to be drawn, as I conceive, from that agreement of Goodyear, to show that the Naugatuck license covered the extended term of that patent.

I am, therefore, disposed to think, from this review of these instruments, and of the deed of May 24, 1858, that *that deed would have conveyed an interest to Day in the articles, the infringement of which has been complained of.* But IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO DO SO IN THIS CASE. I place the title of Day on the contract of 1846; and from the best attention I have been able to give to it, I have heard nothing in the argument, and have seen nothing in the documentary or parol evidence, to convince me that the terms "shirred or corrugated," in the contract of Oct. 29, 1846, should be limited and restricted to the goods made under the patent of March 9, 1844.

I, THEREFORE, WILL SIGN A DECREE AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS, RESTRAINING THEM, AS PRAYED FOR IN THE BILL.

The cause was argued on the part of the complainants by the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Maryland, T. A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, and C. A. Seward, of New-York, with whom the Hon. B. R. Curtis, of Massachusetts, and others were associated.

The San Jacinto on Another Cruise.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, Sandy Hook, Tuesday, July 26, 1859.

After an interval of eleven months, since her return from a lengthened East India cruise, the *San Jacinto* renewed and refitted, is again about to experience a period of active service. Her destination this time is the West Coast of Africa.

Almost a new vessel, this craft now enters upon the discharge of her assigned duties a far more efficient ship-of-war than she has been at any former period of time. I speak now of the ship in the abstract—her efficiency will, of course, in a measure, depend upon being well officered and manned. Furnished with additional boiler power, improved in her engines, although a fast vessel heretofore, she may reasonably be expected to excel her previous performances in speed. A better vessel could not have been selected for the African squadron, when the requisites especially are speed and good sea-going qualities.

A list of her officers are as follows: Captain—WM. M. ARMSTRONG; Lieutenants—Edward Donaldson, Aaron K. Hughes, John Madigan, P. C. Johnson, Benjamin P. Logal; Surgeon—Kinian Pinckney; Purser—G. R. Barry; Chief Engineer—John Farson; 1st Assistant Engineers—William C. Wheeler, Mortimer Kellogg; Master—A. P. Cooke; 2d Assistant Engineers—J. B. Houston, H. C. Victor; Assistant Surgeon—David Kindelburger; Marine Officer—J. R. F. Tatnall; 3d Assistant Engineers—John Raop Benjamin Kavannaugh, George W. Hall; Midshipmen—Norman H. Farquhar, R. S. McCook, Radnick Prentiss, C. Marius Schoonmaker; Boatswain—Charles Woodland; Gunner—Jared D. Booram; Sail Maker—George Boerum; Carpenter—Jonas Dibble; Captain's Clerk—Lewis C. Armstrong; Purser's Clerk—E. Nelleck; Master's Mate—E. C. Noyes.

Well, another long cruise has commenced, a sorrowful absence from friends and home for years. Hard is the lot of those who go down to the sea in ships, and doubly so that of those who go to the dismal Coast of Africa. There are bright eyes now beaming with hope and gladness on this ship which will, ere her return to the land we are leaving, be glazed in death; the joy of reunion with loved ones on this earth will not be for them to taste. Some who now but think but to cross the waters of earth's great deep, are unbeknown to them about to cross the waters of a dark stream whose name is Death. Without doubt the jungles of Africa, the sea, and mayhap the isles of the East, will receive their tribute of dead from the decks of this ship. The Resurrection morn will tell the story. * * * * Oh! the gladness of those of us who again strike soundings on our native shores.

Providence permitting, you may expect to hear the silent voice of your correspondent from the various points of the "Slave Coast," and perhaps from the interior of the "benighted land," from Maderia, the Canaries, Cape de Verdes, and St. Helena.

Yours, H. C. V.

THE WOOL TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the past week, the demand has been very good for desirable lots of Domestic Wool. The receipts from the interior have been more extensive, and have added to the available supplies. Holders have been generally disposed to meet the requirements of buyers at previous quotations, though some factors have been looking for firmer prices. The reported sales, however, do not indicate any remarkable changes. The transactions comprise about 200,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at from 35c.@55c. for common to choice Saxony, and 60c.@62½c. for very superior extra Saxony; 45,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at, according to quality, from 30c.@50c. ℔ lb. Foreign Wool continues quite plenty, and though there has been some increase in the demand for it, there has been no improvement in prices. The sales include 500 bales Mediterranean, part washed at 20c., but mainly on private terms. Other transactions were reported, but without reliable particulars. Foreign carpet qualities are generally difficult to move, though they are obtainable at reduced quotations. Some holders are becoming quite anxious, and, if they have not been misrepresented, they would not, according to what we have heard, hesitate to accept anything like a reasonable offer from buyers of large lots. These, however, "shy off," expecting something to "turn up" very beneficial to their interests....In Boston, also, receipts of domestic wool have been heavy, mostly on account of manufacturers, adding but little to the stocks in the hands of dealers. The demand has been fair, and sales have been made of 150,000 lbs. American fleece and pulled, with 211 bales Mediterranean and East Indian, 60 bales Cape, and 65 bales Mestiza, at former rates. Eastern manufacturers are still purchasing, to some extent, in the Wool-growing States, and are paying higher prices, comparatively, than are now current in Boston....The sales of wool in Providence reached 17,000 lbs. Fleece, at 46c.@55c.; 2,000 lbs. pulled, at 51½c.; and 2,000 lbs. Foreign, at 18c. ℔ lb....In Philadelphia, the anticipation of lower prices has had the effect of restricting the demand, both from dealers and manufacturers. The week's sales amounted to 130,000 lbs., including 30,000 lbs. fine Fleece, at 56c.; 6,000 lbs. full-blood at 51c.@56c.; 30,000 lbs. three-quarter blood, 51c.@48c.; 25,000 lbs. half-blood 4[illegible]c.@48c.; 18,000 lbs. quarter-blood, 41c.@43c.; 22,000 lbs. common, 37½c.@38c.; 5,000 lbs. tub, 37c.; 3,000 lbs. Peruvian, 23c.@30c.; 3,000 lbs. unwashed South American, 22c., all cash....In Baltimore, the transactions have been unimportant, and prices have not varied....In Richmond, Va., light sales have been reported, including washed, at 33c.@35c.; unwashed at 20c.@22c.; and mixed Merino and damaged at 25c.@35c. ℔ lb....In Pittsburgh, Pa., no sales transpired. Receipts for shipment to the East had reached 1,400 bales for the week, and 10,400 bales for the season....In Albany, N. Y., the street range was from 30c.@46c. for common to choice fleece, ℔ lb. Sales from second hands were reported by the *Statesman* of 5,000 lbs. lambs, 5,000 lbs. New-York medium fleece, 12,000 lbs. mixed fleece, 1,500 lbs. old super pulled, and 6,000 lbs. Ohio extra pulled, on private terms....In Cleveland, Ohio, receipts were diminishing. The demand was fair for fleece, at 33c.@50c. for common to full blood, and 53c.@55c. for extra, ℔ lb. The Cleveland *Herald*, of July 25, makes editorial reference to a wool growers' and manufacturers' fair to be held at Cleveland on the 4th of August. Over sixty specimens of Wool have already been entered. Messrs. GOODALE & Co., of Cleveland, recently made a sale of $60,000 worth of Wool to a Massachusetts establishment, and they have in store over 500,000 lbs. of Wool. The sale of Wools at the coming Fair will be held on the 5th of August. The manufacturers of New-England are expected to attend in very large force, representing every important manufactory of woolen goods, and from the manufacturers the awarding committees will be selected....Most of the receipts at St. Louis consisted of Mexican. Native Wools were quiet, but steady.... Several additional returns from various parts of Michigan, of the quantities of Wool marketed, having reached Detroit within a week. The total amount marketed at the twenty-nine points mentioned in all the returns has been computed at 3,143,349 lbs., and it is now thought that the whole clip of Michigan cannot fall much short of 4,000,000 lbs. The receipts at Detroit have reached the highest point, and are now on the decline. The shipments for the week have been about 433,754 lbs., against 380,481 lbs. last week. The Wool trade at that place may now be considered quite over for the season....In Milwaukee, there has been less activity, but previous prices were supported. Week's receipts, 33 bales and 71,979 lbs. Sales 13,500 lbs., including common to full blood fleece, at 26c.@42c. ℔ lb....In Beloit, Wis., the Wool business shows a decided increase this season. One dealer there has in preparation 30,000 lbs., which quantity is to be shipped to Boston. Other dealers are extensively engaged in same business....A late Kansas paper, referring to the Wool trade in New-Mexico, states that "The train of Romaldo Baca arrived in this city on Tuesday, from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, bringing 40,000 lbs. of Mexican Wool. It was assigned to Messrs. MCCARTY and BARKLEY." This is the second train freighted with this article of New-Mexican merchandise, and the whole lot, when delivered, will amount to between two and three hundred thousand pounds. From here, this wool is shipped to Lexington, Ky., to be manufactured into blankets and the coarser wool fabrics. This train will take back assorted merchandise to the amount of 90,000 lbs....Unfavorable advices from the Atlantic States had checked the business in wool at San Francisco,—and the semi-monthly mails by the *Moses Taylor* report sales of only 25,000 lbs. at 8c.@16c. ℔ lb.

Foreign Markets.

We have had nothing really new from England since our last. The latest accounts state that owing to the immense quantity of Colonial Wool advertised for public sale in London, about 90,000 bales, there was much less activity in the demand for English qualities compared with several previous weeks. Holders, however, were firm, and prices of most kinds were supported. The supply was very moderate; but the stocks in growers' hands were represented as very large. At Liverpool there had been a good demand for all kinds of Foreign suitable for army or navy purposes, also for all kinds with any length of staple, to take the place of English wool. The advance on the latter, since the opening of the clip, had been considerable.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 28, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 2 bbls. Ashes; 2,270 bbls. Flour; 138 bbls. and 422 sacks Corn Meal; 5,532 bushels Wheat; 4,966 bushels Corn; 1,524 bushels Rye; 5,016 bushels Oats; 200 pkgs. Provisions, and 384 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day: 40 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 62½@$5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—To-day, two cargoes of Rio, per the *Sprite* and the *Eveline Rutter*, comprising in all 5,740 bags, were sold by auction, at 10c.@11⅛c. ℔ lb., averaging $10 86 ℔ 100 lbs. We also heard of sales of 100 mats Java, at 14½c., and small lots of St. Domingo, at 10⅜c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of only 300 bales, at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no very remarkable change, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Low and medium grades have been in good request, chiefly for home use, and really desirable lots of such are somewhat firmer, though not generally higher. In other descriptions, the transactions have been moderate at unaltered figures. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 10,470 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 45@$4 75; extra do. at $4 85@$5 15, chiefly at $4 95@$5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 10@$4 75; extra Wisconsin at $4 50@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$5 10; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 15@$5 50 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 90@4 25
Standard Superfine State	4 45@4 75
Extra State	4 85@5 15
Standard Superfine Western	4 10@4 75
Extra Wisconsin	4 10@5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65@6 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 85@5 10
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	5 15@5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60@7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 40@5 60
Extra Genesee	6 10@7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 75@8 50
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 85@8 75

Southern continues in moderate request at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of only 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$6 75 for inferior to good mixed brands; $6 80@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull and heavy, at $4@$4 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—New Wheat has been in pretty fair request, and prices favor sellers slightly, although no noticeable advance has occurred; old Wheat is dull and heavy; sales have been reported of 11,500 bushels, including good ordinary old White Indiana, at $1 15; poor ordinary to very choice old White Michigan, in small lots, at $1 10@$1 30; fair Chicago Spring, at 75c.; fair to strictly prime new White Kentucky and Southern, at $1 30@$1 40; inferior to strictly prime new Red Southern, at $1 10@$1 25; amber do. at $1 28; and fair old White Southern, at $1 20 ℔ bush. Corn has been moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered prices; sales have been reported of 27,500 bushels at 78c.@78c. for old mixed Western, in store; 79c.@82c. for very inferior to good new mixed Western, afloat and delivered; 76c. for unsound Yellow Northern; and 86c. for sound do. do. ℔ bushel. Other kinds are entirely nominal. Rye is dull and heavy at 75c.@80c. ℔ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Oats are in request, including Canada at 38c.@42c.; Western, 38c.@42c.; State, 38c.@42c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 36c.@39c.; Southern, 32c.@36c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—About 100 bales changed hands, to-day, at 12⅝c. ℔ yard.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River at 65c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive at old prices.

IRON—Holders exhibit more firmness, but transactions have been restricted.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 55 hhds. Porto Rico at 38c.@39c., and 25 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Transactions have been limited to-day. No important changes have occurred in prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to-day to the extent of 2,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 37½@$15 50 for Mess; and $10 75@$11 for prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are moderately inquired for, including Hams at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@6⅞c. ℔ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard continues depressed; sales, to-day, 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10½c.@10⅝c. ℔ lb. Beef is heavy and languid; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $6@$6 75 for Country Mess, and $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$22; India Mess, $25@$28 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 13c.@19c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 5c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 150 tcs., at from $3 50@$4 50, according to quality, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been pretty freely dealt in, sales having been made to-day of 1,260 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at from 6c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 200 bbls., in lots, at 25¾c.@26c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 1,000 bales Cotton at ⅛d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; 300 bbls. Rosin at 12d.; 500 bbls. Pork at 10½d. Also, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese at 25s.; 900 tcs. Lard on private terms; and 60 boxes Tobacco at 2s. 6d. For London, 250 bbls. Pork on private terms; 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s.; and 80 pkgs. Tobacco at 2s. 6d.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
South and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

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Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, July 30, at 2½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails forwarded from the *Europa*, at Boston, arrived last evening. To correspondence, and to extracts indicative of the tone of the English and Continental Press, we surrender a liberal apportionment of space.

Gov. WISE, of Virginia, has issued his platforms for the Presidential campaign, in a long letter, which we publish this morning, addressed to some gentlemen in New-York, in which he defines his position on the subjects of the Rights of Naturalized Citizens, the Reopening of the Slave-trade, and Squatter Sovereignty.

In advance of the detailed statement of the condition of the Banking institutions of the State, by the Superintendent of the Bank Department, which is in course of preparation and will shortly appear, we have received from the office of the Albany *Atlas and Argus* a summary giving the principal figures. From a comparison of these figures, it appears that between March 12, the date of the last quarterly report, and June 25, the date of the present one, the line of Discounts has decreased $5,401,208; the decrease in Specie is $4,396,628; the decrease in Circulation is $1,210,661; the decrease in Deposits is $9,642,637; while the increase of Capital is $42,936.

On Wednesday afternoon the Literary Societies in Yale College celebrated their Anniversaries. In the evening, Judge STRONG, of Philadelphia, delivered the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. His subject was "American Law; the influences which have given it its distinctive character and its defect." Yesterday the Commencement Exercises proper occurred. One hundred and five young gentlemen of the Graduating Class received the degree of A. B. That of A. M. was conferred on thirty previous graduates of the College. Seven graduates of the Law School received the degree of Bachelor of Laws; seven of the Scientific School that of Bachelor of Philosophy, and five of the Medical School the degree of M. D. Five honorary degrees of Masters of Arts were conferred and two of Doctors of Medicine. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on S. B. RUGGLES, Esq., of this City, and on F. A. P. BARNARD, President of the University of Mississippi.

The Mayor, last evening, sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen with his objections to signing the resolution authorizing the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to establish a ferry from the foot of Desbrosses-street, New-York, to Jersey City. A resolution appropriating $1,000 for procuring a portrait of Ex-Gov. KING, to be placed in the Governor's room in the City Hall, was referred. A remonstrance from Gens. SANDFORD and EWEN, against the passage of the resolution in favor of memorializing the Governor in behalf of the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment, was received and referred, and a preamble and resolutions directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for another contract for the removal of night soil.

CHARLES HALLENBECK, cooper, committed suicide in the Navy-yard yesterday, by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a drawing-knife. He was employed in the cooperage department, and when he came to his work in the morning stated that some person was trying to kill him. He was watched by his fellow workmen, but upon going to the cellar of the building, ostensibly for the purpose of sharpening his tools, he seized the opportunity to commit the act. The deceased was 35 years old, and leaves a widow and three children, who reside in New-York.

A child of Mrs. CATHARINE O'FLAHERTY, 18 months old, was found locked up in the house No. 167 Hudson-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, where it was abandoned the day previous by its mother. The child was much emaciated when found from want of nourishment. It was sent to the office of the Superintendent of the Poor.

An adjourned meeting of the joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen was held in Brooklyn last evening, to consider the Budget for 1859. The sixth resolution appropriating moneys for general purposes was adopted, when the Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

A new Society, called the St. Matthews' Episcopal Church, has recently been organized in East Brooklyn, by persons who were formerly members of St. Mary's Church on Classon-avenue. The Rev. Mr. JOHNSON is Rector, and he has already secured four lots of land on Throop-avenue, corner of Pulaski-street, for a church site, and received subscriptions amounting to $3,000 with which to erect a house of worship.

Yesterday's sales of Cotton were confined to 800 bales at former rates. A good inquiry prevailed for desirable lots of Flour at somewhat firmer prices. Wheat was also in fair demand. Corn was heavy and drooping. The movements in Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, and Rice, were restricted. Coffee and Sugars were more freely dealt in. The freight engagements for Liverpool were heavier.

GATE-HOUSES OF THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR.—The new Croton Reservoir, now in process of construction in the Central Park, covers an area of more than one hundred acres, and is contained within banks of earth, formed to resemble the contour of a natural lake. Two large gates of masonry are required—one where the water from the Aqueduct enters, and the other where it is discharged for the supply of the City. These form the subject of a separate contract, and the Croton Board advertised for proposals, the contract being required by law to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders. It appeared on opening the bids that WILLIAM BALDWIN and JOHN M. JAYCOX were such bidders. This was in September last. The several bids were as follows: BALDWIN & JAYCOX, $138,927 70; C. GARDINER and others, $155,411 75; JAMES McDONALD and others, $176,127 68; A. K. LEARNED, $176,661 30; PETER C. SHERMAN and others, $182,034; WILLIAM KENNEY and others, $185,420 54; J. W. PETTIGREW, $190,474 22; FAIRCHILD & Co., $198,513 15. The Croton Board had no hesitation—could have none—in awarding the contract to BALDWIN & JAYCOX, the lowest bidders, Mr. BALDWIN being a responsible business man of Oswego, and Mr. JAYCOX one of the Canal Commissioners of this State, residing at Syracuse. Unfortunately, however, it was necessary that the contract should be submitted to the Common Council for confirmation, and there the old story began again. The Councilmen took the contract from the persons to whom it had been given, and awarded it to the highest bidders, Messrs. FAIRCHILD & Co., whose offer was $56,585 45 above that of BALDWIN & JAYCOX. We need not waste a moment in expressing surprise at this conduct of the Common Council. It was perfectly natural of course that the Common Council should do this. They would have been a very uncommon Council indeed for New-York had they done otherwise.

But it was natural also that Messrs. BALDWIN & JAYCOX should not submit quietly to so great a wrong against themselves, and they accordingly commenced a litigation which, after dragging its length along for many months, is now in course of argument before Mr. Justice CLERKE of the Supreme Court. The City, which is to lose nearly $60,000 by the defeat of the plaintiffs, has long since learned to acquiesce in its destiny, and will bear this new infliction, should it come to pass, as calmly as it has borne so many others in the past.

Austrian Amazements.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH must have come out of the war of 1859, a thoroughly astonished man. The whole course of that war has been one series of shocks administered to all the Austrian theories of war and peace alike. In the Cabinet and in the camp, Austria has stumbled at every turn upon a new amazement.

In announcing the conclusion of the peace to his Army, the young Emperor sternly and significantly enough declares that Austria yields to the pressure of an unfavorable political position into which she has been forced by the failure of her "natural allies" to yield her the support upon which she had a right to count. There is mischief for the future in this language, undoubtedly; for Austria, in spite of her loyalty to the Church and her tender regard for the successor of St. Peter, has never very thoroughly learned, the Christian lesson of forgiveness. The Prussian Government, which might have seized the first place in Germany by declaring in April for Sardinian rights, and supporting the demands of NAPOLEON III., or again in June, by openly marching upon France, has succeeded now in alienating Southern Germany more hopelessly than ever from its side, in sowing seeds of vengeance at Paris, and in earning the implacable hate of the House of Hapsburg.

To Prussia, Austria owes her earliest diplomatic astonishments from the side of Germany in the war. To Prussia too Austria owes her latest astonishments of the same kind from the side of France. No single Power has been governed in its dealings with Austria by the principles upon which the Metternich system had prepared the Emperor to expect that it would act.

But the diplomatic amazements which have sent the Kaiser home to Vienna a sadder and probably a wiser man, were fully paralleled by the military experiences of the war.

The English Admiral who, out of his large obedience to the strict rules of theoretical warfare, positively refused to capture a town which was at his mercy, because he could not take a fort which lay in the way of his fleet, and ought to have had the power to prevent his passing on to the conquest of the place, could not have been more surprised had he been there to see it, than the Austrians must have been at the total disregard of all respectable rules, which the French Emperor manifested throughout his whole campaign in Italy. There was nothing whatever in time-honored custom to justify the use of such engines as French science brought to bear against German traditions. The enemy went into battle gallantly enough and well prepared to meet an army equipped and weaponed after their own regulation style. They had made up their minds to endure the pelting of the pitiless storm of grape and shel from the French guns and mortars at the distance of a couple of hundred yards, which they could answer with as well-directed and as rapid a fire from their own. They had made arrangements for the transmission of intelligence from the army to the Capital by *Semaphores* and Hungarian Couriers. They had nerved themselves for the duty of reconnoitering from dangerous positions, and at inconvenient distances, the movements of the enemy; and had sullenly resolved to bear the fatigues of long forced marches with the patience and the fortitude for which they are so justly famed. The troops opposed to them, as they reasonably enough supposed, have to carry and to use similar arms, and labor under equal if not greater difficulties with themselves, and so they went valiantly up to a war which was to be conducted on the principles of tradition, and managed after the manner of martial antiquity.

In the place of this familiar foe they found themselves suddenly confronted with an electrical Emperor and a magnetic army. Over the Alps, along the Tyrrhene Sea, up from the vallies of the Appenines, came a host of men upon whom modern invention had lavished all her resources of destruction; men armed with new and elaborate appliances of slaughter; equipped without regard to custom and with a single eye to their availability as living thunderbolts; and these men were manœuvered upon the lines of their antagonists with an absolute contempt of that military predestination which seems for ages to have compelled the Austrian Generals always to do one particular kind of thing in every variety of changing circumstances.

In place of reconnoitering parties skulking through bushes and behind rocks to catch an uncertain glimpse of the unconscious foe, Mr. GODDARD went up in his balloon in full view of the Austrian forces, and securely anchored to the French camp, rode serenely in upper air, surveyed the foe, conned his movements, and counted his numbers; descending at last to the earth with a budget of information, one-tenth of which it would have cost hundreds of lives to have obtained according to the "rules." Instead of the uncertain *Semaphore*, or the carrier pigeon, or the Hungarian horseman, a telegraphic battery flew with the French from victory to victory, trailing after them their "cloud of glory," calling fresh battallions to the field, making new dispositions for further triumphs. Instead of the old and mainly defensive bayonet, a new weapon, now for the first time employed in European warfare, flashed terror and death from the nervous charge of the gymnastic Zouaves and the agile Voltigeurs.

But the sword-bayonets, bad as they were, were not the "most unkindest cut of all." The Austrians stood bravely, and, once or twice before they turned and fled, crossed their old and clumsy blades with these new and frightful scimitars. But the rifle guns were not thus to be met, the difficulty with these devices lying in the impossibility of getting at them. Their range so far exceeded that of all other cannon in the field that to contend with them was like contending with an army in the moon. The first great battle, that of Solferino, in which the full power of these terrible arms was developed, produced such an effect upon the Austrian rank and file that, as the Verona correspondent of the London *Times*, himself strangely Austrian in his sympathies, wrote to that journal, the "troops could not be relied on again to advance against the French."

Austria, in a word, comes out of the late war a thoroughly startled Power. She has been disturbed in all her theories and convictions. The *entourage* in which FRANCIS JOSEPH has lived during the last ten years, of unlimited faith in Austrian diplomacy, Austrian discipline, and Austrian systems of Government, has been effectually broken up. It may fairly enough be supposed, that in the long day's interview of the two Emperors at Villafranca, NAPOLEON III. did not fail to do his best towards deepening the impressions already made upon the mind of his young antagonist. FRANCIS JOSEPH, haughty, rash, and stern of temper as he is, is by no means deficient in intellectual ability. If he is laying well to heart the lessons of this last campaign, a change of front in the Austrian policy, such as Count BUOL endeavored to bring about in 1854–55, with all its momentous consequences to Europe, is a by no means improbable result of the Peace of Villafranca; and this consideration must not be overlooked in estimating the value to the world of the treaty of July 11.

Our Police.

Mr. Superintendent PILLSBURY, in taking command of our City Police force, has just issued an order which promises well for his theory and practice of discipline. He has abolished the system of "roundsmen," and will henceforth require the proper officers to discharge their own duties of supervision in person. The "roundsman," under the old regulations, was a member of the Police, appointed by his superior officers to the duty of making the circuit of the beat of his own squad, and reporting upon the conduct of the men on duty. It was, in fact, a sort of application of the Lancasterian system to the police, and gave the men a monitor from their own ranks. As a matter of course, the plan was a failure, and did much to damage the *morale* of the force. The "roundsmen" were the associates and familiars of their fellow policemen, living in the same rooms with them at the Station-house, thrown in with them in all sorts of relations at all hours of the day, and consequently exposed to the full effects of any ill-feelings which might be generated by a strict fulfillment on their part of their functions, and to all the allurements by which the sense of duty might be laid at rest in them. The natural effects followed. The "roundsman" in nine cases out of ten was blind while making his rounds, and dumb when he was called upon for his report. He acquired a vision and a faculty divine of beholding a policeman at every corner in the blackest nights, where to less gifted eyes a Drummond light would have made only "darkness visible." Like the fortunate possessor of M. DE BALZAC's magic cane, he could pass whole hours in some cozy pot-house with a crowd of chatty "stars," alike unseen and unseeing. These preternatural qualities, however interesting to the individual possessors, did not materially contribute to the general efficiency of the police, and Mr. PILLSBURY has wisely resolved to dispense with them altogether. This is a step in the right direction; but a step which must be but the beginning of a long promenade, if the Metropolitan Police are to be brought up to the standard at which their chief should aim. The Commissioners have done their duty so far in abdicating the old Aulic Council style of control over their men, and confiding full powers with full responsibility to the Superintendent.

The organization of a body of men designed to do what we require the police to effect, must be essentially military in order to be successful. A divided authority, or a vexatious collision of authorities, is just as fatal to a civil police as to an army in the field. The police must be commanded by one man; and that one man must be a commander. If Mr. PILLSBURY proves himself to possess the capacity of command, well and good; let him be confirmed in his position by all the influence of all good and true men. If not, let him be superseded by some other person who will do the the things that must be done, if we are to obtain the proper results from our large police expenditure. Military system is the condition of such success, and the sole condition. And military system to be fruitful must be carried out in all its details. A slip-shod regiment is no better than a mob; a slovenly solder is a broken reed in the hand that rests on him. And both slip-shod and slovenly our police system in many very important particulars still most assuredly is.

It was supposed, and fairly enough too, that a great gain had been made when our policemen were uniformed by the authorities; and a distinctive costume was prescribed to mark out the guardians of the public order from the mass of their fellow-citizens. The wearing of uniforms is not a mere matter of taste and caprice. The policeman's dress should be, like the soldier's, a perpetual symbol to himself and others of his position and his duties. It is a restraint upon the wearer, since he knows that wherever he goes the public eye will necessarily follow him and take account of his actions. The man who might slip carelessly into the grog-shop half-a-dozen times in the course of the morning, if he wore nothing about his person to attract unusual attention to his misdoings, will hesitate when he knows that all the neighborhood is one volunteer "roundsman" for his special benefit. The gravity of every dereliction from duty committed by a man in uniform, is aggravated by that simple circumstance into a crime against the whole body to which he belongs. The general air and aspect of a uniformed body is for the same reasons hardly less important than their conduct. The reputation of a *corps* is gradually made by the casual impressions thus produced through a long course of time; and with the police as with the military their reputation is their prestige, and their prestige not their least formidable weapon. The fame of the Zouave, for instance, is almost as truly an arm in his hand when he goes into battle as is his terrible sword-bayonet. The general renown of that model body of police, the Irish Constabulary, for good order, daring, discipline and decency, begins to disperse a mob at the mere cry of their coming. And to come nearer home, who does not feel that the credit of our own Seventh Regiment is a real element in the military strength of our civil authorities?

The credit of our police should be just as carefully cultivated. The real value of a great police organization consists less in the apprehension of individual criminals, than in the sense of security which its existence diffuses through the community, and in the moral check which it imposes upon the vicious classes of society. The rascals and vagabonds of the metropolis should never be able to see a policeman on his beat without recognizing in him the personification of an iron system, beyond and above themselves, within the clasp of which it will be safe for no scamp to venture, and from the far-stretching grasp of which no villain need hope to escape. The trig London policeman—neatly uniformed, silent, patrolling the streets with an eye for all and a voice for none save those who need his services—or the French *sergeant de ville*, embodies in this way the power of public order.

But how is it with our own Police? They do a certain amount of patroling, unquestionably, and may from time to time be met with, especially in the safest and most agreeable parts of the City, and, as mere isolated watchmen of the old pattern, are probably efficient enough. But nothing can be more imposing or less significant of good discipline than the style in which they wear their uniforms and carry themselves in the streets. Policemen of a contemplative turn of mind are constantly to be seen standing in shady places, with legs apart and hands plunged deep into the pockets of their trousers, as into those wells at the bottom of which Truth is fabled to repose, their uniform coats unbuttoned or caught daintily like the Newmarket of a London dandy by a single clasp on the breast, the very pictures of mingled philosophy and opulent ease. Others of a more actively inquiring disposition give themselves great pains to investigate the habits and ways of the population, and for that purpose converse amicably with knots of gossips in shop-fronts or at the stalls of the markets.

The student of the picturesque will find every variety of form in which the beard of man can be worn, illustrated in the facial ornaments of the *corps*; and so utterly uncontrolled in this respect are the individual fancies of the men, that nine-tenths of the Policemen one meets have the air of Pre-Raphaelite artists, masquerading in brass-buttoned coats. That this state of things is not beyond remedy is plain enough. Occasionally one stumbles on a model member of the Police about our streets, trim, upright, soldierly, quiet and efficient in his whole style and manner. What such individuals are, the whole body might be and ought to be. In the small corps of men detailed for duty on the Central Park, these qualities of neatness, discipline and decorum are the rule, not the exception. The uniform of that corps differs somewhat from that of the rest of the force in color and cut; but the care which is evidently taken to make the men feel the importance of attending minutely to their appearance and deportment makes this difference ten times more conspicuous than it would otherwise be. Surely the Commissioners having done themselves so much credit in one direction, can strengthen the hands of their new Superintendent sufficiently to enable him to carry the same principles out, throughout the entire organization.

The Slavery Question.

As a political issue, Slavery cannot hold the same place in the approaching Presidential canvass which it occupied in 1856. Then the question was in respect to Kansas,—whether that new territory should or should not be "free soil." It was a traverse of the most vital character—a live issue, to borrow the phraseology of that day. No wonder that it aroused the Free States to intensest activity. They regarded the fair and virgin prairies of Kansas as reft by treachery from the protecting ægis of the Missouri Compromise, and exposed to the rapacity of the slave power, with such protection only as Northern votes and Northern arms could afford. To the astonishment of the Democrats, almost the entire North went for FREMONT, several of the strongest Democratic States, either going over to the Republican side, or wavering frightfully in the contest. The South, standing in almost unbroken column, carried the day for BUCHANAN. Yet, though winning the fight, the South lost the prize. Kansas remains with the North, and the substantial victory, of course, attends the object of the struggle. Only the President is left to the conquerors an unwelcome token of their triumph.

The Kansas question is henceforth obsolete; it cannot enter into the campaign of 1860. We find it, therefore, pertinent to inquire in what form the interests of Slavery will be presented, if, as is almost universally conceded, the contest is to be conducted in reference to that subject. First, then, this is a matter over which the Free States have no control. The North must take any presentation the South vouchsafes to give. If, as intimated by the more ultra leaders of public opinion in the cotton States, the legalizing of the African Slave-trade is to be pressed, that will be sufficiently intelligible, to say the least, and the North could not desire an issue more certain to secure victory to its side of the controversy. But it is said, and is probable, that the Southern Democracy are not as yet prepared to take the field with the Slave-trade for their battle-cry; that they will wait, and confer among themselves, with a view to unanimity and harmony—results not fully attained on a topic so startling. Assuming this to be the case, there only remains, as a practicable political position, Gov. WISE's pet doctrine of Congressional protection to Slave property in the Territories. True, that is at present little better than an empty abstraction; for there are no territories to which it can apply. Yet, an issue is a party necessity, and it would seem that nothing can really arouse the war spirit in our Southern brethren except some proposition, abstract or otherwise, in which their slave property is concerned. But it might be well for them to consider whether a still more disastrous result than that of 1860 is not likely to ensue. On a purely slave question the North must unite, as the South always will, and the practical fact to be noticed is, that the North is the stronger. If the Slave States could but learn wisdom, they would, as the weaker section, cease to tender issues of a sectional character; for to go to war on such grounds is simply to invite their own defeat.

PHILADELPHIA WONDERS AT NEW-YORK.—The *Press*, a journal printed at Philadelphia, in its issue of yesterday exclaims, with irrepressible astonishment: "New-York is a great place, and New-York Coroners are a remarkable set of men." It being evident that the first branch of its proposition required neither proof nor illustration, the paper in question goes on to make plain its meaning as regards the Coroners of Gotham, which it does by a luminous reference to the case of the woman STEWART, shot, on Saturday last, by that unfortunate Southerner, ROBERT C. McDONALD, the special marvel of the *Press* being due to the fact that a Coroner summoned a Jury, and made inquisition, while she was still living. "An ordinary Coroner," we are sarcastically informed, "would have waited until she died;" and the *Press* "ventures to say that the Coroner had no legal right to hold an inquest before death." Now we have heard of the law and lawyers of Philadelphia, both of which are held in all due respect. But it becomes our duty, in defence of New-York and her Coroners, to intimate that we have a statute law which requires the Coroner to take precisely the course which the *Press* with such extreme disapprobation. And although not familiar with the enactments of Pennsylvania, and therefore by no means presuming to speak positively in the premises, "we venture to say"—always under cover of the above qualification—that the Keystone State has a law on the subject very similar to our own. Article first, of title 7, of chapter 2, of part 4 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, ordains (the *Press* will please make a note of it) that "whenever any Coroner shall receive notice that any person has been slain, or has suddenly died, *or has been dangerously wounded*," it shall be his duty to summon a jury and "to make inquisition concerning such death or *wounding*."

Now, though it may be very true that, as a general rule, "the New-York Coroners are a remarkable set of men," yet we submit that the individual officer who held the inquest in the case of VIRGINIA STEWART, could have had no thought of astounding the Philadelphians in any degree whatever, but was solely intent upon complying with the statutory requirements of our own State. If our neighbors will accept this sincere apology in behalf of him, and of the City whose official he is, we shall consider that New-York is well out of the scrape.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR AGAINST THE PIGGERIES AND OFFAL-BOILERS.—The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, Mr. RICHARD C. DOWNING, with a force of twenty men attached to the City Inspector's Department, and fourteen policemen of the Twenty-second Precinct, under Sergeant SNYDER, started again yesterday, at 10½ A. M., from Waldemeyer's Drove-yard, corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, to overthrow such of the piggeries and offal-boiling establishments as had not been previously dealt with. They went over the whole of the district bounded by Fiftieth and Fifty-eighth streets, the Sixth and Seventh avenues, sent many pigs to the Pound, demolished many pig pens, and conveyed many cauldrons, used for the boiling of offal, to the Corporation yards. At the establishment of BERNARD FOX, on Fiftieth-street, near Sixth-avenue, the proprietor of which was arrested the day before, a pit was found near a stable, twelve feet square and two feet deep, in which a large quantity of offal and a boiler were buried. They were removed. At several of the places visited it was found that the pig pens previously demolished had been reconstructed and filled with pigs. The former were torn down again, and the latter were driven to the Pound. The activity exhibited by many of the policemen accompanying the expedition, in catching the pigs and putting them in the carts, and in helping to demolish the pig-pens was worthy of all commendation; all such labor performed by the Police force was of course undertaken voluntarily by them, for their services were only imperatively needed in case of a disturbance. No opposition otherwise than verbal was offered by any of the inhabitants of Hogtown to the measures of the City Inspector's men. All the hog-pens in this locality have now been demolished, and to-day Mr. DOWNING with a small force will pay a flying visit to the late site of all of them and see that no pig-pens are reconstructed. Mr. DOWNING, whose labors in connection with this expedition commenced some time before it was set on foot, and have been exceedingly arduous for the past three days, became suddenly quite ill during the afternoon; he however did not desert his post, and continued to lead the party all day.

THE CASE OF CAPT. CARPENTER.—To-day Capt. CARPENTER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, will ask Gen. PILLSBURY to relieve him from duty until the conclusion of the trial. He says in a letter that he will prove his innocence of the charges made against him, and sustain his reputation as an officer and as a man. He says further that he expects to prove that there is a conspiracy against him; that a certain Sergeant has boasted that on CARPENTER's removal he will be appointed Captain, &c. He says also that he will show that the house in question has been for the past year in good repute, and that when he went there he did so only on business. He thought it necessary to make this explanation, because of the fact that the investigation has been postponed for so long a time.

MILITARY VISITORS.—The Boston *Journal* states that Brig.-Gen. BULLOCK and Staff leave Boston to-day for New-York City, where they are to be received formally on Monday morning by Capt. BUCK's Company of the Eighth Regiment New-York State Militia. Capt. BUCK and his command, accompanied by DODWORTH's full band, together with Gen. BULLOCK and staff as guests, leave New-York on Monday on a tour to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Portland, and other places, and will arrive in Boston on Friday evening, Aug. 5, when they quarter at the American House. The New-York company will spend Saturday, the 6th prox., in Boston, and leave for New-York on the evening of that day.

A CORPSE BROUGHT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.—The remains of a man, named HALSEY A. GILLETTE, who was accidentally killed on the 13th inst., by falling from the portico of the St. Charles' Hotel in New-Orleans, reached this city yesterday. Deceased at the time of the accident was on a visit to the Crescent City, but his home is in Johnstown, Fulton County, this State, whither the remains were forwarded *via* the Albany boat last evening, after an inquest had been held.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE TO-DAY.—Should the sky in the west be clear to-day, the sun will furnish an exhibition of himself gratuitously. Citizens and strangers are invited to witness the spectacle of his partial eclipse. At 5:26 P. M., the obscuration will begin; thirty minutes later is the period of greatest obscuration; in precisely one hour from the beginning, or at 6:26 P. M., the eclipse will end. The moon will cover but a small portion of the vertex of the sun.

FORGERY.—THOMAS HEALY was committed for trial, by Alderman SMITH, on a charge of passing a $2 bill, purporting to be on the Manufacturers' Bank, Hartford, Conn., at the store of JAMES McGOWAN, No. 156 Centre-street. No such bank is in existence. LOUIS MILLER, of No. 207 Hester street, also makes a complaint against HEALY, for paying him a similar bill.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—JAMES MORGAN, on Tuesday evening, attempted to enter a Second-avenue Railroad car by getting on the front platform while the vehicle was in motion. He slipped and fell, the wheel crushing his foot terribly. If the system of the Sixth-avenue road, of having gates at the forward part of the car to prevent egress and ingress, were adopted, all liability to such accidents as this would be obviated.

BURGLARY.—A German farmer, named HENRY SCHULTZ, was detected on Wednesday night in the act of robbing the jewelry store of F. HEYS, No. 20 Rector-street. The proprietor of the store, who sleeps above it, was awakened by the noise, and when he went down stairs the accused was just leaving the premises, with about $100 worth of jewelry. SCHULTZ was committed to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail.

THE ARRESTED OFFAL-BOILERS.—BERNARD FOX and BERNARD RILEY, proprietors of piggeries, who were arrested on Wednesday, for refusing to stop boiling offal up town, as commanded by the Sanitary authorities, were each held, yesterday, in $1,000 bail, by Justice QUACKENBUSH, to answer a charge of violating a Corporation ordinance.

FOUND DEAD.—A man named THOMAS QUEEN was found dead in the Bull's Head stables, on Third-avenue, last evening. He is supposed to have died in a fit. The body was removed to a proper place by the Police, and the Coroner notified.

FIRE.—About 11¼ o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered in the fifth story of the tenement house No. 107 Jacob-street. Little damage was done.

Monument of Aaron Burr.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article copied in your issue of July 27 from the Trenton *Gazette*, in relation to the monument of AARON BURR, says: "A stranger came to Princeton from New-York, visited the grave-yard, ascertained the location of the grave, and procured the services of a mason, and that night the monument was erected." The article in the *Gazette*, from which the above extract is quoted, was intended to correct a correspondence of the *Tribune* of the 19th inst. The *Tribune* was correct in the main, and the *Gazette* mistaken. The monument was erected publicly, and in open day, there being not the least necessity for any secrecy about the proceedings. The monument was erected by, or at the instance, of his only surviving daughter, now residing in Westchester County, and well known to the writer, and paid for out of Colonel BURR's own estate, by JAMES S. THAYER, Esq., the then Public Administrator for the City and County of New-York. This same silly story has periodically gone the rounds of the Press ever since the monument was erected, though it was refuted at the time—and "time and again" since. The like silly story in *Parton's Life of Aaron Burr*, concerning that "last friend," and what is there said about the monument, was refuted on the appearance of the first edition of the book; but no correction has been made by that gentleman in any subsequent edition of the work that I have seen, though with the slightest trouble Mr. PARTON might have ascertained that there was not the least foundation in truth as regards "the last friend." It is now nearly twenty three years since AARON BURR died, and time has wrought great changes in the public's opinion of that remarkable man,—and why in the name of all that is sacred cannot his enemies let him rest in peace. A thousand times have they dug him up and torn him to pieces, and are not yet content.

VERITAS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Fatal Assault upon a Policeman.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 28.

A Mr. COLTON, a tailor, supposed to be crazy, assaulted Policeman KING at the corner of Fourth and Race streets this morning, with a large pair of shears, and inflicted a wound in the lungs, which is supposed to be fatal. He also injured two other persons before he could be secured.

Mr. Buchanan not a Candidate for Re-election.

BRADFORD, Pa., Thursday, July 28.

The *Gazette* of this morning publishes an article authoritatively declaring that the President will not be a candidate for renomination.

Loss of Bark Elm.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 28.

Bark *Elm* went ashore May 27 at Salan River, (West Coast of Africa,) she was afterwards got off and taken to Bathurst and condemned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE TAXES.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors held another meeting last evening to consider the budget for 1859. Almost instinctively, the first action was to reconsider the work done at the previous meeting, which was the sixth resolution appropriating money for "general purposes." Six thousand dollars was inserted for heating the City Hall, when the resolution was again adopted. It embraces the following items:

Expenses of the Board of Health	[illegible]
Expenses of the Dog Pound	[illegible]
Contingencies for Mayor's Office	[illegible]
Printing and Stationery	[illegible]
Advertising in three Corporation Newspapers	[illegible]
Fuel for City Hall and Station-houses	[illegible]
Gas	[illegible]
Furniture	500
Election expenses	15,500
Cleaning and repairing City Hall and Public Buildings	1,000
City Hospital, pursuant to sub. 26, sec. 13, title 2 of the City Charter	4,000
Celebration of Fourth of July, pursuant to the same section	[illegible]
Dispensaries	[illegible]
Washington Park improvement	[illegible]
Repairing streets	[illegible]
Repairing public docks	[illegible]
Expenses of Truant schools	[illegible]
Paying expenses of Commissioners for selecting parks	[illegible]
Introducing water and heating the City Hall	[illegible]
Expenses of testing ferry and water rights	[illegible]
Offal contracts	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Statement No. 8 was next considered, and, pending the discussion upon appropriations for Fire Department matters, the Board adjourned to Wednesday evening next. The amount already appropriated for Fire Department purposes is about twice as much as last year, notwithstanding the introduction of the Ridgewood water.

SUICIDE IN THE NAVY-YARD.—CHARLES HALLENBECK, cooper, while at work in the Navy-yard, yesterday, deliberately took a drawing-knife and cut his throat from ear to ear. He worked in the Cooper shop. When he commenced work in the morning, he said that some one was trying to kill him, and that a man was coming into the yard to kill him. This caused some of his fellow workmen to keep watch of him. At about 11 o'clock he went into the cellar under the Cooper shop, to sharpen his drawing-knife. A man followed him immediately, and he reached the cellar just in time to see him draw the knife quickly across his throat. He had deliberately laid down upon a bench, and placed a bucket under his neck to catch the blood. So determined was he, that had not the handle of the knife caught against the bucket as he drew it across his neck, his head would doubtless have been completely severed. He was taken to the Naval Hospital, where he soon after expired, but was conscious, and could speak until a short time before his dissolution. His remains were taken to his late residence in New-York. The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, and had worked for a long time in the Navy-yard, where he was much respected by his fellow-workmen for many good qualities. He was about 35 years old, and leaves a widow and three children.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.—The residents in the vicinity of No. 167 Hudson-avenue were startled yesterday afternoon by the moans of a child, in the house numbered as above. The neighbors knowing that the occupant, Mrs. CATHARINE O'FLAHERTY, had been absent since the day previous, their surprise can well be imagined. The door was burst open, when they discovered the youngest child of Mrs. O'FLAHERTY, only 18 months old, prostrated upon the floor, and unable to move about from the want of nourishment. The child was fed by a neighbor, when Captain KING, of the Second Precinct Police, took it in charge and placed it in custody of the Superintendent of the Poor. We understand that the mother left the house early on Wednesday, taking with her another child about four years old. She has not been seen since, and it is not known whether she has abandoned the child or has been unavoidably detained from home. The police are investigating the case.

NEW EPISCOPAL SOCIETY.—A new Episcopal Society has recently been organized in East Brooklyn, under the name of St. Matthew's Church. They occupy temporary quarters at the present time, but the Rector, the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, is taking active measures to raise money to build a house of worship the present season. He has already secured a site of four lots on Throop-avenue, corner of Pulaski-street, and obtained subscriptions amounting to over $3,000 with which to erect a church edifice. They propose to erect a neat Gothic frame building to accommodate about four hundred persons, at an expense of $6,000. The new Society is an off-shoot from the St. Mary's Society on Classon near Myrtle-avenue. The location of the new Society is in a high, healthy location, and where such a Society is much needed; though sparsely populated at the present time, the neighborhood is fast being built up with respectable houses.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. McELLROY, engineer, while at work on board of the steamer *Mystic*, at the Navy-yard, yesterday, accidentally missed his footing and fell into the hold, by which his back was seriously injured. He was taken to his residence, No. 81 Sands-street, and medical aid was called in.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN VS. BALTIC, OF NEW-YORK.

The first match, of "the best two in three" games between these Clubs, came off yesterday upon the grounds corner of Eighty-second-street and Second avenue. It resulted in a complete victory for the Brooklyn Club, who played throughout in that splendid manner for which their Club is justly celebrated. The Baltic Club played very creditably, but at frequent intervals of the game a lack of practice, as contrasted with the Excelsiors, was plainly discernible. A large assemblage was upon the grounds. The following is the score:

EXCELSIOR.	H. L.	Runs.	BALTIC.	H. L.	Runs.
Reynolds, s. s.	1	4	Lewis, s. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Young, c. f.	2	4	Cooper, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pearsall, 1 b.	2	4	Kettleman, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Whiting, 2 b.	4	2	Fisher, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Etheridge, p.	4	3	Vanborn, 3 b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahlem, l. f.	4	3	Brown, 1 b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polhemus, c.	4	3	Andrews, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Whiting, 3 b.	2	4	Darell, 2 b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leggett, c.	3	3	Brown, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	27	30	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Excelsior	6	5	0	11	0	0	4	2	1	—30
Baltic	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	—10

Scorer for Excelsior—A. J. Quin.

Scorer for Baltic—W. A. Sears.

Umpire—S. Pinckney, of the Union Club.

Political.

A KNOW-NOTHING BATTLE-CRY.

From the Ithaca Citizen.

The American State Council is to be held at Geneva on the 24th of August the present year. This is in pursuance of an adjournment of the last American State Council. *Upon this meeting will depend in a great measure the result of the election this Fall.* The Americans have at least sixty thousand votes in the State, and therefore hold the balance of power. To whichever party they shall give their vote in the Fall election, will most assuredly succeed. Their sympathies are with the Republicans, but it is yet to be seen whether they can harmonize on a State ticket. It may be thought advisable to run a separate ticket, purely American. In that case the contest will be between the other two parties alone, as we could not hope to carry the State. We have refrained from saying much on the subject, thinking perhaps the Americans and Republicans would harmonize on a ticket for State officers this Fall.

It is very important that the State Council should be fully attended by wise and good men, men who cherish, and wish to uphold the institutions of the country; men whose Americanism extends beyond a few petty offices; men who are willing to sacrifice self-interest, and everything but principles, for the good of the State.

The State is almost hopelessly in debt, and it should be the aim of all parties to place before the people her wisest and best men, men who will economize in the expenditures, and at the same time use vigorous exertions for the completion of the canals and other public works of the State.

The principles for which the American Party have so gallantly contended, are equally important at the present time, and therefore the more necessity for wisdom and a cordial union of action of this meeting. Shall Tompkins County be represented or has Americanism ceased to exist in her border?

The following is the call for the meeting of the American State Council, signed by E. B. NEWMAN, President, and JAMES W. HUSTED, Secretary:

"The subordinate American Councils are requested to send one Delegate each to the State Council, which will meet in the village of Geneva, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859, for the purpose of selecting the time and place for holding the State Nominating Convention of the American Party, and to transact such other business as shall come before the Council."

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

VETOES FROM THE MAYOR—THE TWELFTH REGIMENT—THE REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL, &C.

The Mayor last evening sent two veto messages to the Board of Aldermen. The first contained his objections to signing the resolution authorizing the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to run a ferry from the foot of Desbrosses-street, New-York, to the foot of Harrison-street, Jersey City; and in the second he returned without his approval the resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Timothy O'Brien for $100, for fixtures and improvements in the basement of Centre Market.

Alderman STARR offered a resolution directing the Committee on Arts and Sciences to procure a portrait of Ex-Gov. King, for the Governor's room, and appropriating $1,000 therefor. It was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Alderman GENET stated that the special committee to which the nomination of Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct had been referred, was not prepared to report.

Major-General Sanford and Brigadier-General Ewen sent in a remonstrance against the passage of the resolution offered by Alderman BRADY, in favor of memorializing the Governor in behalf of the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia. The commanding officers of the First Division and Fourth Brigade say they regret the passage of the resolution, and that it will tend to foster and encourage insubordination among the volunteer militia, the only force upon which the City can rely in case of riot and insurrection. They state that the first acts of insubordination which led to the disbandment of the Twelfth Regiment was the open and defiant disobeying of orders issued by the Commanders, by the special request of the Common Council, for the funeral parade in July, 1858, when the remains of the illustrious patriot, James Monroe, were disinterred and conveyed to Richmond; and that for this and other acts of disobedience the Colonel of the Regiment was cashiered, for the second time in two years, after a fair trial. The communication is as follows:

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

The Remonstrance of the undersigned, Commanding Officers of the First Division New-York State Militia, and of the Fourth Brigade of said Division, respectfully showeth:

That they have observed with regret the passage of a resolution in the Board of Aldermen for the appointment of a Committee to prepare an application to the Governor for the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment, and they respectfully remonstrate against the same, for the following, among other reasons:

First—It would directly tend to foster and encourage insubordination among our volunteer militia; the only force upon which we can rely, in case of riot and insurrection, to protect the lives and property of our citizens.

Second—It would be a direct impeachment of the conduct of the Governor of the State, and the military tribunals, who have passed upon the subject after a full investigation of all the facts, and after full and careful deliberation.

Third—The Common Council cannot judge of the propriety of the course they are solicited by interested parties to adopt, without a full investigation of the subject; and such an investigation is inconsistent with their duties, and would require more time than they can bestow upon it.

Fourth—One of the first acts of insubordination which led to the disbandment of the Twelfth Regiment, was the open and defiant disobedience of orders issued by the undersigned, BY THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, for a funeral parade in July, 1858, in honor to the remains of that illustrious patriot, James Monroe, upon their transfer to their final resting place in his native State; for which, among other acts of disobedience and insubordination, the commanding officer of this Regiment was cashiered (the second time in two years) by a Court Martial, composed of honorable and impartial officers, after a long and patient trial, in which he was defended by able counsel.

Fifth—The conduct of their Colonel in this insubordinate course was approved and sustained by his officers and men, who assailed the motives and honesty, and insulted the conduct and characters of the members of the Court who had under oath been performing a necessary and painful duty.

Sixth—The undersigned would respectfully ask if such conduct should be approved by the Common Council, at whose request this most grateful and graceful duty was paid to the remains of a patriot and soldier of the Revolution, and a statesman who had been rewarded with the highest honors of a grateful country; and, whether it is courteous to those who, upon the request alone of the Common Council, promptly ordered and performed that duty; and who have always shown themselves ready and anxious to sustain the credit and reputation of the City, as well as to preserve its peace and safety, and who can have no motive to govern them but the good of the service and the public welfare.

Seventh—This Twelfth Regiment, from various causes, had fallen into decay, so that at the annual inspection of 1857 it paraded only 98 muskets, and at the annual inspection of 1858, only 88 muskets.

The annual inspection is the military test of the efficiency of a regiment; and the absurdity of keeping up a regiment, which only inspected as many men as each company of the Seventh Regiment, was so apparent, that an order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief, to consolidate it with the Tenth Regiment, which had also fallen below the proper standard, but had increased nearly double the number present on parade of the Twelfth Regiment.

This should have built up a good regiment. But encouraged by their cashiered Colonel and his factious officers, instead of submitting to this judicious and necessary measure they have openly disobeyed the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and not content with that, have held meetings to denounce and insult him, and abuse and slander their superior officers.

Eighth—By inducing discharged members to attend their musters, and by borrowing such members from other Regiments as were willing to sympathize with them, the eighty-eight rank and file have been swelled to a much larger figure; but the efficiency of a corps is only known by the numbers who parade for duty under the orders of their superiors, and tested by this wholesome rule, the Twelfth Regiment is found to be unavailable. But if it were twice its apparent strength, it would be of no value when it is evident that it can only be called into action, when it can exhibit its insubordination to all legal authority.

Ninth—For all these causes they have been legally disbanded, and the undersigned respectfully remonstrate against any act on the part of the City Corporation which would sap the efficiency of the whole service, by showing any official sympathy with disobedience, insubordination and mutiny.

The good men in the late Twelfth Regiment will find no difficulty in obtaining admission into other Regiments, where they can serve out the residue of their time; but self-respect and the good of the service will prevent the Commander-in-Chief from reorganizing a body which has shown such a total disregard to all legal control, and which refuses to submit to the decision of either civil or military tribunals, or the constituted authorities of the State.

C. W. SANDFORD.
New-York, July 28, 1859. JOHN EWEN.

The communication was referred to the Committee appointed in accordance with the resolution referred to.

Alderman BOOLE presented a preamble and resolutions directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for another contract for the removal of night-soil.

Whereas, By former action of the Common Council, an [illegible] was granted to the Corporation for the right and privilege of removing night soil from the City; and *whereas*, after the abandonment of said right it became necessary for the Board of Health, in the exercise of its duty to preserve the public health, to make arrangements for the rendition of said service, which terminated on the 18th day of May last; and *whereas*, subsequent arrangements were made by the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, whereby a large amount is necessarily expended for said service; and yet many and frequent complaints are made of the manner in which said work is performed, and the inadequacy of the means employed; and *whereas*, it is believed it would be to the advantage of our citizens, both in the preservation of the public health and the reduction of taxation to have the said service performed under contract for a term of years, insuring economy, permanence, and a more effective system than provided at the present time; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies, both liquid and solid thereof, beyond the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners of this State, without nuisance, under the following restrictions and specifications, to wit: The contractor to provide every night in the year vessels at each and every dock set apart for that purpose, the aggregate tonnage of which vessels shall not be less than fifteen hundred tons burden to receive, remove and transport beyond the harbor all the contents of the scavengers' carts; such vessels to be of proper size to receive such contents at any state of the tides; and said vessels to be tight decked and properly bulkheaded, with covered hatchways and tight hatches, which shall be closed except between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and sunrise in the morning.

The contractor shall not use any dumping scow or vessel, nor shall he deposit or permit any of the contents to flow from said vessel into the river within the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners, under the penalty, as prescribed by the laws of the State, of $100 for each and every offence. The contractor and his sureties to become bound to hold harmless and be liable to the Corporation, and to all persons interested, including scavengers in the performance of their work, for any penalty, expense or damage which may arise from the neglect or default of said contractor to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every wharf or dock as above required.

All proposals for bids received to be, without delay, transmitted to the Common Council for action thereon.

The contractor will be required to file security, by two householders or freeholders in the City of New-York, to the amount of $20,000 for the faithful performance of his contract.

If the contractor shall neglect, or refuse to execute his contract, or to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every dock, to be of the tonnage above mentioned for said service, within forty-eight hours after notice of the action of the Common Council relative to the award of said contract to him, it will be deemed that said contract has been abandoned in accordance with section 38 of the amended charter of 1857, and the same shall immediately readvertise and relet, the difference or loss to the Corporation to be sued for and recovered against the person making default and his sureties.

The right being hereby reserved to reject any and all proposals or bids received, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation. They were laid over.

The special order,—the ordinance for redistricting the City,—was taken up, and with several amendments adopted.

Alderman BOOLE's resolution in favor of appointing a Committee to draft a new City Charter was laid over.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HEIDSIECK'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,
Especially designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. BININGER & Co.,
No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]
FOR SALE.—A steam saw mill, with small grist mill attached, situated on Elk River, Western Virginia, in the heart of the best Cannel Coal region in the world. Several coal oil works are now in course of erection, causing a growing demand for lumber and barrels. There is extra power sufficient for a barrel machine. The present owner not understanding the business, and being largely interested in the neighborhood, will offer great inducements to a party understanding the business. For particulars apply to N. M. ARMSTRONG, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14 No. 40 Exchange-place.

[Advertisement.]
A SEWING MACHINE, better adapted to the wants of families than any other which has ever been offered to the public, is now sold for $30. Persons desirous of satisfying themselves that this statement is true, may do so by calling at my sales rooms, No. 504 Broadway, and examining the newly-invented WILLCOX & GIBBS MACHINE. JAMES WILLCOX.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Families unsupplied with these all-important preparations are at the mercy of disease. Bolts and bars merely exclude robbers, but these remedies keep death itself at bay. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 28.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, 1890...	88	50	Erie Railroad......	6¾
2,000	do..........	87½	150	do...........	6¾
2,000	Missouri S. 6s...	8?¼	25	Harlem Railroad...	9½
5,000	do.......bnw	83¼	200	Reading R.....b30	44½
5,000	do........b60	8?¼	100	do...........	44⅝
4,000	do..........	83¼	100	do.........s10	44⅜
3,000	Cal. S. 7s, Bonds	81	150	do.........s30	44⅜
2,000	do..........	80½	100	do.........b30	44⅝
5,000	N. C. State 6s...	96¼	50	Illinois Central R..	65
6,000	Virginia 6s......	93½	60	do.........s30	64¾
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	89½	500	Harlem R. P'd..b30	35¼
1,000	H. Riv. R 3d mtg.	93	100	do.........b60	3?½
6,500	Ill. Cent. R. bds..	84¼	125	do...........	35½
2,000	La Crosse & Mil. Land Grant....	15½	200	Mich. Cent. R...b60	41¾
			100	do.........b60	41¾
5,000	Gal. & C. 1st mtg.	9?	125	do...........	41¼
40	Phoenix Bank......	106¾	50	do.........b30	41½
25	Amer. Exch'ge B'k.	102½	100	do.........bwk	4?½
25	do..........	102½	25	do...........	41½
25	Bank of Commerce.	96	200	Mich. S. & N. Ia. G S.	21½
9	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	98	400	do...........	21¼
150	Pacific M. S. Co....	70½	500	do...........	21¼
50	do..........	70	50	do.........s60	21½
50	do..........	69½	100	do.........s60	21
600	N. Y. Cen. R....s30	73½	10	Cle., Co. & Cin. R..	93½
50	do..........	74½	100	Gal. & Chicago R..	6?½
3150	do..........	74	150	do.........s10	63½
700	do.........b30	73½	350	do...........	63½
250	do....bnw pkc	74	100	Chi. & R. I......s10	61
100	do....nw p & c	74	100	do.........s30	60½
100	do.........snw	74	400	do.........b10	61
250	do...........c	74½	150	do...........	61
150	Cle. & To. R.....s30	22½			

SECOND BOARD.

$6000	Virginia 6s....s60	93½	100	N. Y. Cen. R....b30	73½
5,000	do.........s30	93½	150	do...........	73½
1,000	Cal. State 7s, Bds	81	400	do...........	73½
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	87½	100	do.........b3	73½
2,000	Missouri State 6s	83½	500	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds..	84½
250	M. So. & N. I. Gt Stk..	21	200	Gal. & Chicago R..	6?¼
50	do.......bnwk.	20½	50	do.........b10	63½
10	Union Bank........	100	50	do.........b30	63½

THURSDAY, July 28—P. M.

The Stock Exchange manifests considerable heaviness to-day, and closed under lower prices than on Wednesday, by ½@¾ ℔ cent. on most of the Railway shares, and as much as 1¼ ℔ cent. on Michigan Guaranteed and Pacific Mail. The last price of New-York Central was 73¾ ℔ cent., against 74¼ yesterday afternoon; Galena, 63¼@63½; Rock Island, 61; Michigan Guaranteed, 21; Reading, 44¼ ℔ cent. There was less demand for State Stocks, and as several parcels of Virginias, Tennessees, &c., were pressed upon a dull market, prices receded ½@¾ ℔ cent. Missouris were ½@¾ down. Illinois Central Bonds were in request at 84¼@84½, and the shares sold up to 65 ℔ cent., though still 3¼ ℔ cent. below the advanced London quotation. Delaware and Hudson was ½ ℔ cent. better, and Panama steady at 116½@¾. The general market at 4 o'clock, left off dull; New-York Central, however, improving in demand at the last quotation.

We have no changes to note in the Money Market, and none in the Foreign Exchanges, the latter steady at 110½@110¾ on London and 5.13¾ on Paris at 60 days. There is a fair export demand for Gold bars. The principal shipper will send about $550,000 and other parties, perhaps, a million of dollars by the different steamers on Saturday.

We have some further financial and market details of the English news to July 16 by the *Jura* at this port and the *Europa* at Boston. The return of the Bank of England shows a Bullion Stock of £17,941,000, or £147,000 less than the previous weekly return. There is a decrease in the ordinary Discount line of £879,000. And the reserve of unemployed Bank Notes is £10,100,000. This return is up to Wednesday, July 13, and on the next day the Board of Directors reduced the rate of Discount to 2½ ℔ cent. Of the 107,000 bales Cotton sold in Liverpool the week ending Friday afternoon, July 15, speculators took 19,400 bales, and exporters 12,200, leaving over 75,000 bales as taken by the trade. The following is the amount of the consumption thus far the present year:

	American.	Brazil.	Egyptian.	East Indian.	Total.	Weekly.
'58..	1,039,370	58,580	60,630	55,130	1,238,710	44,240
'59..	947,500	74,170	47,710	197,010	1,166,790	41,670

The estimated stock in Liverpool is 668,800, (608,310 American,) against 643,280 (576,950, American) at the same time last year.

Increase of import this year........................	216,979
Increase of stock..................................	45,520
Increase of quantity taken for consumption....	73,030
Increase of quantity taken for export...........	47,000

The following interesting letter has been addressed by Mr. RICHARD COBDEN to the numerous English holders of the Illinois Central Securities, through the London Agents of the Company. The letter appears to have produced a much improved confidence in the Shares as well as the Bonds of the Road:

LONDON, July 5, 1859.

Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., Gresham House:

DEAR SIRS: On the occasion of the visit which I lately paid on my own account to the United States, many of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company forwarded me their proxies through your house. I think it only an act of courtesy to send a few remarks upon what fell under my observation, leaving you to deal with this letter as you may think proper. I shall not go into any details respecting the statistics, finances, &c., of the concern, which may be found accurately stated in the last annual report of the directors, and in the reports of Mr. PERRY, and of Messrs. WHEELER and SMITH. I paid two visits to Illinois, had free access to every department of the land office and the railway, traveled over every mile of the line by daylight, and made several excursions into the interior among the farmers. The railway appeared to me to be under the management of competent and trustworthy persons; but I have had no practical experience in railroad matters, and therefore my judgment could add little weight to what has been said by others. I was told there is rolling stock ready for double the present traffic, and Captain MCCLELLAN, the Vice-President, was looking forward to the result of the present harvest, and to the opening of the through line of railroad to New-Orleans for a large increase in the earnings during the ensuing Autumn. I have no doubt that in a few months his expectations will be realized, but in the meantime it would be useless to speculate on the matter. My attention was directed principally to the land department, which constitutes the peculiar feature and the chief value of the undertaking. The Company had a grant of about 2,600,000 acres of land, bordering on the railroad, of which nearly one-half has been sold on credit to emigrants, and the most important question for the shareholders is, "Will this land be paid for?" On inquiry, I found that the settlers amounted in number to 10,000, and that their average purchases were about 120 acres each. Being the first comers, their farms were of course near to the railroad and the stations. This circumstance, together with the improvements which had taken place—such as the breaking up and fencing the land, and the erection of houses or other buildings—had certainly added fifty per cent. to their value. There seemed, therefore, to be no reasonable motive for quitting the land. On looking over the correspondence in the Land Office during the past year—which has been a period of great suffering in Illinois and the whole northwest of the United States and Canada, owing to a calamitous failure in the crops in 1858—I found that the settlers, almost to a man, expressed anxiety to remain on their land; and while asking, as they did in the great majority of cases, for an extension of credit, they promised to fulfil their engagements after they had gathered in the ensuing harvest. On inquiring from those who had the greatest experience in selling land in Illinois, I found them unanimously of opinion that the Company's land would be paid for. Not so much importance seemed to be attached to the punctual payment of promissory notes given for land as to the regular discharge of the interest; while the most essential condition of all was, that the purchasers should be occupying and improving the land, which, under such circumstances was estimated to double in value in five years. I may add, that it is the deliberate opinion of the gentlemen at the head of the Land Department in Chicago, that not 3 ℔ cent. of the Company's settlers would throw up and abandon their purchases. The only question then remaining was, whether these farmers, who were generally men of small capital, would have it in their power to pay for their farms? The terms on which they were purchased allowed five years for payment, in installments of [illegible] cent. I was told that upon soil so rich as to require no manure for many years, and where no outlay of capital or labor was necessary for clearing the forest, or removing any other obstruction from the surface, it was easy with ordinary seasons, for the farmer to raise enough produce to pay for his farm in five years. The greater part of the Western lands had, I found, been purchased out of the proceeds of the labor of the immigrants, who had generally started with very little capital. The result of my inquiries was, that I came away satisfied, both with the willingness and ability of the Company's settlers to pay for their land. It is not easy for an Englishman to realize, excepting from the evidence of his senses, the nature and extent of the prairie soil of Illinois. For hundreds of miles you pass over a slightly undulating surface without seeing a hill, or rock, or ravine, or an acre of barren or broken ground to obstruct the progress of the plow. After examining the landed property of the company, I came to the conclusion that, although the cost of the railway will, including loss of interest, exceed the first estimate by fifty per cent., the land will surpass the value originally put upon it to a still greater extent and will, if judiciously managed, ultimately defray the whole expense of the railway.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

R. COBDEN.

The *Europa* brings us SATTERTHWAITE's London Circular of July 15, from which we extract the following reference to American Securities:

"We have had a good market for American Securities during the past week. The various State Bonds usually dealt in have been freely taken at the late rates. In Railroad Securities the chief demand has been for Illinois Central Shares and Bonds; the former have advanced 5 ℔ cent., the latter 2 ℔ cent. Consols improved to 96⅛ on the peace being settled, but have gradually declined since, closing 95⅛@¼ for Money and Account. Money is very easy; the Bank rate is reduced to 2½ ℔ cent."

It affords us satisfaction to have the *Courier and Enquirer* correct, in a prompt and candid way, one of its own blunders:

From the Courier and Enquirer, July 27.

The expenditures of our countrymen in Europe are $75,000,000 a year. We pay at least $50,000,000 interest yearly to foreign capital invested in this country.

From the same, July 28.

If we had seen the article in yesterday's *Courier and Enquirer*, headed "Commercial Movements, before publication, we certainly should have stricken out the foregoing as erroneous. * * Let there be prudence and caution exercised by those who have the direction of our monetary affairs: but let our Bank Officers beware how they credit such *canards* as found their way into our columns yesterday morning.

One of the *canards* which found their way into the *Courier*, was to the effect that the Banks of this City had only *eighteen* millions Specie, and only *twenty* ℔ cent. to the Deposit line. This did no great mischief, as the official return advertised by the *Courier*, the next morning, showed over *twenty-one* millions in Specie, and over *twenty-eight* ℔ cent. to the Deposit line. Besides, the authority for the absurd blunder was given at the time, and *that* killed its influence. The source of this and other financial *canards* in Wall-street is the Clearing Office of the Associated Banks, where the Corresponding Secretary of the New Lights on Bullion and Currency happens to hold a clerkship. That *he* should persistently use his place to damage the Free Banks of New-York, which his conventicle at Clinton Hall are laboring to overthrow, by forestalling their official returns, and impeaching the strength of their position, is, perhaps, natural enough. Nor shall we quarrel with the taste of the thing if the Associated Bank officers in the Clearing House are content with the liberty thus taken with their name and stationery. But the surprise is that the *Courier* and other respectable journals are so frequently fooled and misled by him.

Quarterly Bank Statement.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, July 29.

We have on hand, and shall speedily publish, the statement made up at the Bank Department, showing the aggregate of the Resources and Liabilities of the Banks of the State of New-York, as exhibited by their reports to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of their condition on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1859:

In the meantime, and in advance of the detailed statement, we subjoin the summary prepared by the Superintendent—adding a column showing the corresponding items of the last quarterly report of date of March 12. From a comparison of these figures the following changes will be noted:

Discounts, decrease..............................	$5,401,208
Specie, decrease.................................	4,306,626
Circulation, decrease............................	1,219,501
Deposits, decrease...............................	9,642,637
Capital, increase................................	42,936

RESOURCES.

		June 25.		March 12.
Loans and Discounts......		$185,027,449		$190,428,657
Overdrafts......	759 &	369,455	$1,411 &	357,709
Due from Banks.		13,158,254		14,606,525
Due f'm Direc'rs.	6,876,122		$7,472,118	
Due f'm Brok'rs.	3,506,335		3,730,380	
Real Estate.....	10,000 &	8,481,679		8,227,381
Specie..........		22,207,782		26,514,408
Cash Items..............		17,132,630		18,678,897
Stocks and Promis'ry Notes		26,934,786		26,621,795
Bonds and Mortgages......		8,104,474		8,372,207
Bills of Solvent Banks.....		2,262,599		2,116,548
Bills of Susp. Banks $150 &		1,858	127 &	3,154
Loss and Expense Account		1,463,010		1,254,615
Add for cents.............		937		965
Total.................		$285,164,804		$297,282,961

LIABILITIES.

	June 25.	March 12.
Capital..................	$110,605,776	$110,562,840
Circulation..............	26,759,915	27,979,416
Profits..................	13,524,418	11,339,963
Due Banks................	30,175,329	32,955,823
Due individuals and corporations other than Banks.	1,418,294	1,041,527
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	1,439,980	1,517,637
Due Depositors on demand	99,597,772	109,240,409
Amount due not included under either the above heads............	1,642,618	1,644,860
Add for Cents............	502	497
Total....................	$285,164,604	$297,282,961

Real Estate....THURSDAY, July 28.

By order of Referee, Mr. BLEECKER sold certain property on the south side of Thirteenth street, 95 feet west of Avenue B, 17 feet 7½ inches by 103 feet 3 inches. Grocers' Insurance Company plaintiff, $2,000.

By Mr. MULLER, house and lot No. 199 Fourth-street, 58 feet east of Sixth-avenue, about 24 feet by 70 feet. JOSEPH P. MCCOY, $4,000.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold two lots north side of Thirty-sixth-street, 200 feet west of Fifth-avenue, being full lots in size, at $8,000 each, ($16,000,) with a building loan of $14,000 on two four-story basement and under-cellar brown-stone front houses, first-class, to be erected upon said lots by EDWARD H. COBURN, builder.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet, and sales confided to the retail trade; no change in rates. WHEAT in some inquiry for milling, and market steady; sales 12,000 bushels at $1 14 for new red Indiana; $1 10 for prime Michigan; included in the sales are 4,500 bushels inferior white Canadian at $1. CORN firm but quiet; Western mixed, 80c.@82c.; yellow round held at 83c. OATS 2c.@3c. easier; sales about 10,000 bushels at 40c.@41c. for sound State and Canada East, weight; sound State offered at 37½c., measure, afloat. WHISKY very quiet, and nominally at 25c.@25½c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Desirable fresh-ground firmer; sales 1,000 bbls., at $3 for Sour; $3 75@$4 12½ for State from Spring Wheat; $4 25@$4 50 for Extra Wisconsin; $5@$5 25 for Extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5 50@$6 for Double Extras. WHEAT—Standard Spring 3c. advanced; Winter quiet, but firm; demand moderate; sales 4,000 bushels standard Spring, afloat, at 63c.; 6,000 bushels old No. 1 Red Winter Illinois at 90c.; 1,700 bushels new White Kentucky at $1 25@$1 30 for good to choice. CORN quiet and 5c. advanced, closing firm; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 70c. OATS advanced 2c.; sales 2,000 bushels Upper Lake at 30c. BARLEY and RYE dull. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS less firm, at 9c. on Corn, 10c. on Wheat, and 25c. on Flour to New-York. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 45,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 28,000 bushels Oats; 100 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—27,500 bushels Wheat; 24,000 bushels Corn; 8,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, with a moderate business doing for the local, interior and Canadian trade; sales at $5 from red Ohio and Indiana Wheat; $5 50 from white ditto. WHEAT more steady, with fair milling inquiry; sales 2,000 bush. Wisconsin mixed at $1@$1 05; new amber Illinois at $1 20. CORN in moderate demand; sales 6,000 bush. Illinois, mostly at 73c. OATS very scarce. CANAL FREIGHTS dull, at 20c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, and 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bush. Wheat; 5,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bush. Corn; 3,000 bush. Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 28.

FLOUR not so firm; sales at $5 for superfine. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS dull; Bacon Shoulders 7c.; Sides 8c. MESS PORK $15 50.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated SAFES, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Rupture Curable by the Riggs Truss.—Perfectly water proof, always cleanly, and will last a lifetime. The Varicocele Truss, also, is universally preferred to suspensory bandages, is more comfortable to wear, and affords permanent relief. No. 443 Broome-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!! GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 135 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.
Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.
The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.
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Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD.
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
BUGS, ROACHES, ANTS, MOTHS, FLEAS, MOSQUITOES, RATS, MICE, AND ALL OTHER VERMIN AND GARDEN INSECTS.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st. New-York, July 18, 1859.
JOSEPH MEYER, Esq.—*Sir:* Upon the reception of your remedy for the destruction of vermin, mice, &c., I caused its application in some of the *station-houses*, and take pleasure in communicating to you that it proved perfectly successful in exterminating those annoyances. I cheerfully commend its use to housekeepers as a sovereign remedy, when infested by these troublesome intruders. Yours respectfully,
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For sale, wholesale and retail, by the inventor,
JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.
AUSTENS, Agent, No. 53 Pearl-st., New-York.

Rupture Cured.—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces, Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Ladies, don't go in the country until you get a good supply of Gaiter Boots and shoes for yourselves and children; you will find good articles, at moderate prices, at MILLER & CO.'s, No. 387 Canal-st.

Wood Mouldings 15 per cent. Discount from Book Prices.—Resawing and Planing at 25 per cent. reduction from former rates, at Moulding Mill, corner of 27th-st. and 1st-av. J. F. CUNNINGHAM, Sole Proprietor.

One Dollar Only is Now Charged for a course of lessons on our Sewing Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GUNTHER—SIEMON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 28, by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Stohlmann, CHRISTIAN G. GUNTHER, of the City of New-York, to MARY E. SIEMON, eldest daughter of George H. Siemon, Bavarian Consul.

GODKIN—FOOTE.—At New-Haven, on Wednesday, July 27, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Edwin Harwood, EDWIN L. GODKIN, of this City, to Miss FANNY E. FOOTE, daughter of the late Samuel E. Foote, Esq., of New-Haven.

DIED.

LEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 27, BENJAMIN C. LEE, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends, those of his father, James Lee, of his father-in-law, Cornelius Smith and of M. J. Smith, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 29 Union-square, without further notice.

MEAD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 27, CLARENCE, son of John B. and the late Cornelia Mead, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 7 Jones-st., without further notice.

BROWNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, July 28, Mrs. HANNAH BROWNSON, aged 91 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, E. B. Spooner, No. 30 Bond-st., corner of Schermerhorn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Vermont and Dutchess Co. papers please notice.

VAN BEUREN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 28, ANN VAN BEUREN, relict of Courtland, aged 94 years and 7 months.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her son E. K. Van Beuren, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, July 30, at 2 o'clock, from his residence, Park-av. and Skillman-st., East Brooklyn.

YATES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 27, of cholera infantum, JOHN FREDERICK, son of John and Elizabeth M. Yates, aged 15 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 89 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ California papers will please copy.

RIDDLE.—In Harlem, on Thursday, July 28, of consumption, CHAS. RIDDLE, in the 41st year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, July 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his late residence, 124th-st., near 3d-av. His remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, for interment.

JONES.—At his residence in Peekskill, N. Y., on Thursday, July 28, DANIEL R. JONES, son of the late John S. Jones, in the 50th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Hudson River Railroad train leaves Chambers-st. at 11 A. M.

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THE GREATEST DELICACY OF THE AGE.
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☞ It not only furnishes a valuable addition to the "Bill of Fare," but it is unequaled as an economical and wholesome diet for invalids and infants. For sale at all principal druggists and groceries in the country.
Wholesale dépôt,
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Manufactured at Glen Cove, L. I.
WM. DURYEA, Agent.
CAUTION.—"Maizena" being our trade-mark, we shall prosecute all parties using the same.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BLINDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & I. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 5?? Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 722 Houston-st.; New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; C. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, And all Druggists. General Agents.

ICE, ICE, ICE.
15 cents per hundred pounds, or $2 50 per ton, at the dépôt of the Dutchess Ice Company, foot of North Moore-st., on and after Friday, July 22.
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The annual exhibition of the Boston Common Schools have occurred this week. The total amount expended in Boston for schools and school-houses for six years past, has been $3,250,000.

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Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

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PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

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PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After having every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROOK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., REV. S. A. B.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener or groom; understands the entire charge of horses; best of reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call or address No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

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Covered Dishes with Lamps, from 75 cents to $3 each.
Lease and fixtures for sale by

S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 12 tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner; she is in complete order, sloop-rigged, and only a year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application must be made this week of E. MANUEL, Exchange office, No. 167 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BOWERY.—For sale, a frontage of 75 on the Bowery, near Canal-st., suitable for a public institution.
ELM-ST.—A frontage of 60 feet near Broome-st.
CHURCH-ST.—A frontage of 60 feet near Franklin-st.
WHITE-ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Broadway.
CANAL-ST.—A frontage of 32 feet near Varick-st.
DUANE-ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Centre-st.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—A frontage of 63 feet near 4th-av.
BROADWAY.—Twenty-one lease years for sale.
GRAND-ST.—Corner lot near Centre Market.
Also, houses and lots on Broome, Bleecker, Spring, Varick, Division, Prince and Stanton sts.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 25 Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property, consisting of 76 lots of ground, is situated in the XVIth Ward, on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., and between 10th and 11th avs. Four avenue lots on 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts., and 32 lots, or the entire half block, on the south side of 28th st., between 10th and 11th avs., except the avenue lots and nine street lots east of the avenue lots, on 27th-st.; also, one street lot on 27th-st., near 9th-av., between 8th and 9th avs. These lots are subject to existing leases, which have about ten years to run. They will be sold at a fair price, and on the most liberal terms. For further information inquire of D. FIELD, Jr., or JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

THREE CITY RAILROADS TERMINATE at East New-York, and the Homestead Improvement Company will sell cottage-houses at $1,000, $1,500, $3,000. Will erect dwellings with one lot to five acres costing from $500 to $5,000; easy payments. Some exchanges will be made. For plans of buildings, &c., apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, replete with every comfort, convenience and elegance. Location is one of the finest in the City, near 5th-av., will be sold at a bargain. R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET LOT FOR SALE, —Between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire at No. 19 Platt-st., up-stairs.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN that desirable locality, No. 290 West 19th-st.; the premises are in excellent condition, having lately been thoroughly put in order and newly painted, and containing all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, baths, &c. Immediate possession will be given. Rent $675 per annum. Apply at No. 286 West 19th-st., from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to make an arrangement with some party having a house furnished or partly so, who will let the same to a small family, taking the rent in board, the object being mutual and pleasant accommodation. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK. —The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 78 Wall-st.

BASEMENT ON BROADWAY TO LET.— A well-lighted and commodious basement, 100 feet deep, with dry sub-cellar, suitable for any kind of business, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 158 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

FARMS.

WASHINGTON, N. Y.—A VALUABLE FARM or country seat for sale, situated in Washington, Dutchess County. The house is thoroughly built and spacious, being 56 feet long by 35 wide, containing 13 rooms. The out-buildings are large and commodious and in good repair; a never-failing spring of pure water is introduced into the house by lead pipes. The dwelling is surrounded by an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruit, &c.; the place contains about 137 acres of the most choice land in Dutchess County; there is a large apple orchard and a choice pear orchard, for the most part Bartlett. This is one of the most charming spots in America, being extremely healthy and possessing in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions. For further particulars, address OGDEN SEELYE, Washington, Dutchess County, or W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Dépôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.

There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25 000. Terms will be made easy.

Address H. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New-York.

$1,000 ONLY, AND BUT LITTLE MONEY required, for a farm of forty acres of rich land, near a flourishing town in Michigan; living water, fruit, maple grove, buildings, good saw-mill, with all the utensils for use. This is a great bargain, if applied for before Monday noon. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 20 William-st., basement.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to

SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FARM OF 20 ACRES, near Elizabeth, N. J.; plenty of fruit; location pleasant and healthy; 3 minutes' walk from dépôt buildings; in good order. Price $3,500. Inquire of Mr. FERRIS, No. 65 Warren-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM AND POWER WANTED—TWO lower floors, 25x60 feet, with dock privileges, and within twenty-five miles of New-York, or would lease a building with an engine in it. If not above fifteen horse power. Persons having milling property, with steady water power or steam engine to let cheap, may address FACTOR, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A SMALL, GENTEEL AMERICAN FAMILY would like to make arrangements with a private family residing up-town in a good neighborhood, for a floor through, furnished completely for housekeeping. House must be first-class, with all modern improvements. Address, stating terms, &c., as no others will meet with attention, V. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE a three or four-story, high stoop or basement house, furnished or unfurnished, between 13th and 30th sts., and between 4th and 6th avs. Rent about $800. Address answers, giving location and other particulars, to Box No. 508 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE—IF PARTLY FURNISHED no objection—near Union-square, between 14th and 30th sts; for professional business; or the subscriber would be glad to take part of a house in a respectable family; unexceptionable references given. Address E. S. T., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the whole or part of a building up town, with privilege of 25 horse-power, to be used for manufacturing purposes. Address HORSE-POWER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO RENT, A small house, location between Bleecker and 20th sts., not more than three blocks from Broadway. Terms must be moderate. Address M., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE WANTED—WITH board, in a location between 9th and 27th sts., and not far from 4th-av. Good references. Address PHYSICIAN, No. 146 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH DAMASKS,

GERMAN DAMASKS,

For sale by the case or piece,

by

KELTY BROTHERS & LUM,

Wholesale Upholsterers,

291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. 291

LACE CURTAINS

For sale by the Importers,

KELTY BROTHERS & LUM,

291 BROADWAY, New-York. 291.

SKIRTS.

Parties wishing to contract for

COVERING STEEL SPRINGS,

can do so by calling immediately

at No. 69 Warren-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.

HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts, 12 spring, $1 25; 14 spring, $1 50 and 17 spring $2; dealers supplied with 9 spring at $6, 12 at $11, and 14 spring at $14 per dozen. Old Skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 261 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFBAUER, NOS. 4 and 6 Warren-st., sole Agents in America for the sale of Giron Frere's celebrated "G. F." brand VELVET RIBBONS. N. B.—A new scale of prices for August.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.— A handsome article, suitable for pic-nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.

WM. S. MURRAY, No. 28 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.

An elegant residence in the City of Middletown, on the Connecticut River, one hundred miles from New-York, accessible daily by the Hartford steamboats and the New-Haven Railway. The house is new, spacious, and one of the most elegant dwellings in the State; it contains furnace, bath rooms, water-closets, gas, hot and cold water throughout; and in fact every convenience for a genteel family. It is situated on grounds adjoining the Wesleyan University, inclosing about four acres of lawn, garden and orchard, sufficiently planted with trees and shrubbery.

The city contains every essential feature to render it a place of residence adapted to the requirements of any gentleman's family. For salubrity of atmosphere and picturesque locality, it is unsurpassed by any city in the State.

Further information may be obtained by addressing

GABRIEL W. COITE, Middletown, Conn.

Or on application to MILES R. CARPENTER, No. 64 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, OF SIX ACRES, at Tivoli, fronting the range of the Catskill Mountains, with extended views both up and down the river, and unsurpassed for beauty of scenery. The house is octagon, with wings, two stories and attic; also, stone stable and coach-house, ice-house, &c., &c., and large new gardener's dwelling-house, in a commanding position. The garden and grounds contain fruit of the choicest kinds, and excellent water. The situation of Tivoli is an important one, all the trains stopping there, and a telegraph office at the station. There is an Episcopal Church and other places of worship in the immediate neighborhood. Apply to Mr. ELMENDORF, on the premises; or to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR sale or exchange for City or town property, or merchandise would be taken in part payment. Situated only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, of about 40 acres of good land. The buildings consist of a two story frame house filled in with brick, newly furnished, with all the modern improvements; the tenant house, stable, barn, henery and ice-house filled are all new and well arranged; also, the stock, horse, oxen, cows, &c., carriage, wagon, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars inquire at the auction room No. 158 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, from Aug. 1 to May, 1860, a beautiful cottage and eight lots of ground, situated at Washington Heights, 9 miles from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; house contains drawing-room, 22x17; dining-room, 22x16; kitchen and large pantry on first floor, and five bedrooms on second floor; fine shade trees and lawn, seven minutes walk from station or steamboat landing; rent of house and grounds $450 per annum; house furnished $600 per annum, or the furniture will be sold cheap. Address Box No. 2,071 Post-Office, or JAS. SCOTT, No. 51 Exchange-place, (basement office.)

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Ease of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 866 Post-office.

TO RENT AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A new house, containing 15 rooms and large cellar, with barn, garden, and six acres of land partly under cultivation. The location is fine and very healthy. It is near the railroad dépôt. There are ten trains daily to and from New-York. Part of the furniture and stock will be disposed of cheap. Apply immediately to S. LYON, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., New York.

FOR SALE, FOR $2,525—A NEAT TWO-story frame dwelling in Freehold, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, with eight rooms and kitchen, five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; fare 80 cents to New-York; churches and superior schools convenient; chills unknown; taxes light; water good; trees, vines, &c., with a large yard in good condition; possession immediately.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE— In the suburbs of Morristown, N. J.—A very desirable property, containing about 100 acres of land in full cultivation, within ten minutes' drive of the dépôt, on the principal street, with first-class buildings. House is plumbed throughout, and water carried through all the out-buildings. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ONE mile south of Coxsackie Landing, a country residence with a spacious brick dwelling and new outbuildings, all in complete order. Mountain and river scenery, fruit and ornamental trees, and a grove of six acres near the house. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Esq., Sing Sing, or H. F. LOMBARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, CONTAINING eight rooms, half an acre of ground connected, with shade and fruit trees; beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, at Carthage landing; boat and cars daily. Price, $1,300. Inquire of C. PARSONS, 30 Beekman-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.

MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE,

By C. A. ORVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,

By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE,

By GEORGE S. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout-fishing, this place is unsurpassed.

There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, LONG ISLAND—Distance, 20 miles from New-York, by the new steamer LONG ISLAND, Capt. AUGUSTUS [illegible]. Leaves James Slip, E. R., at 4 P. M., returning, leaves Nostrand House at 7½ A. M.

Also, on the grounds of, and in connection with, the above, to let a furnished cottage of six rooms.

Proprietor, B. B. NOSTRAND.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

South Orange, N. J., near railroad dépôt, only one hour from New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad; beautiful location, pure air, spring water and baths. Carriages to meet cars. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10, and 6:40 P. M.

CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A few rooms are now vacant at this delightful private Summer residence. Parties desirous of securing board will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2, North River.

JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

COOL, DRY MOUNTAIN AIR, ABUNDANT shade, large lawns, romantic scenery, baths warm and cold, beautiful rides; everything desirable for country life a few weeks. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J. References—J. Davidson, No. 25 Murray-st.; J. Myers, No. 64 Broadway; L. G. Coe, 183 Broadway.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THREE or four desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD—AT WEEHAWken Heights, N. J., (stone villa built by Mr. Comstock, of No. 326 Greenwich-st.;) first-class board; table supplied daily from New-York market; healthy location and agreeable society; reached by 42d-st. ferry or steamboats to Guttenberg. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, or two single gentlemen of steady habits, can find pleasant country board, in a respectable English family, accessible by cars or steamer, 45 minutes from the City Hall, by addressing Box No. 7 Carmansville Post-office, New-York.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.— The Far Rockaway House is open for the reception of visitors. The location of Far Rockaway, commanding both the sea and bay, and but two hours from New-York, is second to none on the sea shore.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure board for the month of August, in a farm house or village residence convenient of access to and from the City every day. Address G., Box No. 167 Post-office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON SECond story, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house first-class; has all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 19 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 76 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for families or single gentlemen. R. DOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—SOMEWHERE IN THE VIcinity of 20th-st. and 8th-av., in a house with modern improvements, where a young man can have the comforts of a home; references exchanged. Address J. C. M., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMIly, living in a delightful location, would let one or two rooms with partial board. Terms, $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st., opposite Christ Church.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 133 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, with a room having gas and convenience for a fire, for a widow lady who desires to find a quiet home. She will furnish everything except carpet. Terms, not more than $6 a week. Address G., Box 172 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

EYE WITNESS, WHO SOME TIME since addressed a note to the subscriber respecting an accident he saw some years ago, is requested to call on

C. W. SANDFORD, No. 5 Tryon-row.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,

As imported from England,

for removing and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.

This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to E. THORLEY, dépôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

AUCTION SALES.

W. R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY (Friday,) July 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 122 West [illegible]-st., near [illegible].

W. R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell as above the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, consisting of three full suites of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, covered in satin brocatelle, &c., with rich covers; elegant rosewood piano forte, used but two months; rosewood etagere; stationary top centre, sofa and pier tables; two Florentine mirrors, two pier do., very large; rich carpets; brocatelle and lace curtains; valuable paintings; bronzes, statuary, bric-a-brac and ormolu chandeliers, chamber furniture, all in solid rosewood, of every description; twenty-one elegant hair mattresses; bedsteads, bureaus, &c., made by Meeks, with elegant dining-room furniture, silver ware, china, &c., in profusion—all to be sold peremptorily, without reserve, at 10½ o'clock precisely.

JOHN J. BENNIS, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction. Rosewood drawing-room suites, 7 octave piano-forte, bookcase, etageres, velvet and Brussels carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, statuary, oil paintings, vases, china and glass ware, extension table, buffet, &c.

On THIS DAY, Friday, July 29, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the elegant residence No. 70 West 28th st., near 6th-av.

The auctioneer would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale, the catalogue embracing the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and rich works of art offered at auction this season; the furniture was all made to order for the present owners by Roux & Gouldsmith, and is to be peremptorily sold. Sale positive.

DRAWING ROOMS.

Rosewood drawing room suite, richly carved in fruit and flowers, and covered in three-colored satin of most expensive description, consisting of two tete-a-tetes, two arm chairs, two reception and eight oval-back chairs, centre table, statuary, marble tops, to match the suites; secretaire and bookcase lined with satin wood, lady's work table, encoignures, Turkish easy chairs, antique and gothic reception chairs, side and sofa table, velvet carpets, rugs, six-light bronze and ormolu chandeliers, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, rich gilt frames, richly embroidered lace curtains, cornices, shades, &c.; superb bronzes representing Painting and Music, the Seasons, Flower Boy and Girl, Crusaders, &c.; Parian marble statuettes, bisque and French china vases, oil paintings by eminent artists—Madonna, by Sellers; Infant Saviour; Angel's Whisper, Rosa Bonheur; Fruit piece, two match paintings, Scenes in Switzerland, Birthplace of Wm. Tell.

ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE.

The most superb instrument offered at auction this season, richly carved legs and case, four round corners, finished all round, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, made by city makers and fully warranted; music rack, stool, cover, books, &c.; hall rosewood hatstands, oil-cloth, stair carpet, rugs, &c.

CHAMBERS.

Rosewood bureau, statuary, marble-top; French plate mirrors, bedsteads and commodes to match; wardrobes, armoir de glace, shaving and toilet stands, dressing tables, China toilet sets, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, quilts, counterpanes, clock, mirrors, bookshelves; also, mahogany and iron bedsteads, sofas, chairs, washstands, rockers, &c.; Brussels carpets, cottage chairs, desk.

DINING-ROOM.

Black walnut extension dining-table 14 feet, Herts' patent; buffet, butler's tray and stand, arm chairs, richly cut and engraved glass goblets, decanters, wines, champagnes, fruit, celery and dessert stands, silver plated casters, cake basket, coffee urn, salvers, napkin rings, French china dinner sets, 160 pieces; richly decorated China tea sets, 44 pieces; ivory handle knives and forks and table linen, oval mirrors, engravings, &c. Also, a large assortment of desirable kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Contained in the residence No. 218 14th-st., west of 8th-av. THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 29, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture contained in the above first-class house, all of which is of the most rich and costly description, worthy of the special attention of all in want of first-class furniture, as the house is replete with every elegance. The sale will be positive and without reserve, catalogues of which can be had and goods examined early on the morning of sale, which consists in:

PARLORS—English tapestry carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in elegant satin and brocatel; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors, and back lined with satinwood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; rosewood bookcase, with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands; costly grand action rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; large French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also, a great variety of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable specimens, all elegantly framed; large size elegantly decorated china vases, ormolu clocks together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair-cloth and medallion; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak extension tables, rich china tea and dinner sets, cut glassware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagnes, goblets, salts, butter dishes, &c.; also, costly silver ware, elegant revolving casters, with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, &c.; also, the furniture of all the bedrooms, containing suites in rosewood and mahogany, chairs, elegant rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, and washstands to match the bedsteads; decorated china toilet sets, bedroom carpet, mirrors, toilet and work tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, hall-stands, &c. The auctioneer calls special attention to this sale, as embracing everything rich and desirable, useful and ornamental, necessary to the furnishing complete of a first-class house. Purchasers may have their goods packed and shipped at the sale.

D. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL IN JERSEY CITY, ON TUESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable store property corner of Washington and York sts.; two houses, Nos. 52 and 54 Newark-av.; one house, No. 22 Morris-st.; seven lots on the corners of Bay, Prospect and Harrison, on South 8th-st. At the foot of this 100-feet-wide street will be a ferry to run to Desbrosses st., New-York, by December. Also, 4 lots on Jersey-av. and South 3d-st. See bills, at No. 136 Vesey-st., or of J. H. BEGAS, No. 11 Essex-st., and D. SCOTT, No. 75 Montague-st., Jersey City.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire furniture, &c., of a large house, 17 carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, rosewood suite, mirrors, parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c. Also Constable's sale of eight pipes old brandy, 10½ chests Oolong teas, 1 gold cased watch; also one rockaway wagon, one horse and set of harness, one shifting top buggy wagon with pole, two light road wagons, &c., together with other goods.

JOHN J. BENNIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS AFTERNOON, JULY 29, at 2 o'clock, at the residence No. 36 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. Solid rosewood piano-forte, two parlor suites of furniture, velvet carpets, rugs, pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, lace curtains, dining and chamber furniture of every description. Also, kitchen utensils, &c., at commencement of sale. Sale at 2 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.— The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers; unsurpassed in music and painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks. Opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 500 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars, may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS, by a lady from England, of great experience. In addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French, grammatically and conversationally, Italian, Music and Singing. The South preferred. The highest references offered. Address Z. Z., Station F., Post-Office.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR OF THE SCIENCE OF Chemistry would like a situation as teacher and lecturer on the Natural Sciences in an educational institution, or as superintendent in a manufacturing or wholesale druggist establishment. He has been engaged in delivering public lectures, and has been connected for many years with the superintendence of schools in one of the largest towns in Massachusetts. Satisfactory references furnished. Address Box No. 4,414 New-York Post-office.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as teacher of the common and higher English branches and Latin, in a seminary in the City or country. Has no objection to going South. Has taught with success both West and East during the past five years, and can bring the best of testimonials. Up to August 3, a personal interview in New-York City can be had, and yet after that time all communications will still be noticed. Address, with full particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, New-York, and No. 600 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, supplies Schools and Colleges with competent teachers for any department. Orders solicited. References—Faculty of Amherst and Rutger Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Sons. Superior teachers of music (vocal and instrumental) wanted, at liberal salaries. Also a teacher of the harp.

A LADY, WELL QUALIFIED TO TEACH advanced classes in French, drawing, and primary classes in English, and a good disciplinarian, will hear of a situation by addressing WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal of Hackensack Institute, Hackensack, New-Jersey.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WITH HIGH TEStimonials and some experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school or family to teach the English branches, French and music. Apply to F. J. HOSFORD, Esq., No. 43 William-st.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, who intends eventually to enter the Episcopal ministry, a situation as a teacher, either in a school or with private pupils. Address R. H., Box No. 268 Post-office, Roxbury, Mass.

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or exceeded by excesses and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED

CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, [illegible], rhubarb, &c., for diarrhoea, dysentery, pains in the bowels.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Dépôt No. 5 Varick-st., No. 180 Fulton-st., Rushton's and Nos. 48 and 399 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD of Paris and also of Professors GARDNER and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhea, &c., &c., at No. 67 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including [illegible], Mercurial and Chronic affections, successfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have been disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hungarian Discoverer, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, in the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE COMPLAINTS—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, expose the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expelling every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 450 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great medical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 425 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 28th edition. Over 400 pages. Muslin cloth, and one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by WM. A. TOWNSEND & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., and Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the internal organs of the male and female, all their disease and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; Surgeons Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequalled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 8 A. M. to 9, and 5 to 8 evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 10 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practiced as above for over 20 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by physicians of respectable standing in the community; seminal weakness and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diploma hangs in his office. Graduates of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, incurable, &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 9 P. M.

$500 REWARD.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.

It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to five days, and as it neither creates nausea, nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; Buildings, Brooklyn; Jenkins, Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, Ring's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 120 Crosby,) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 8, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in the specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Strictures, seminal inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of [illegible] experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Beware of [illegible]. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, by return mail, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations free, 9 to 9. Address Dr. THIERS, 36 West 18th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE medicine to be genuine must have my name on the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

$500 REWARD—CROSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; cures in from two to five days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. 257 Broadway; and No. 169 Fulton-st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS never-failing remedy is a sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, debility, mental or physical, and all diseases of a nervous tendency. For sale by druggists generally, and of the proprietor, No. 111 4th-av. $1 per bottle.

JAMES T. STRATTON, M. D.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION. —The genuine must be bought of us direct; we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. PYNE & CO., No. 199 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAR AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATH, Dentist, No. 236 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who boastingly declare that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following parties only, are licensed under my patent in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them, as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

New-York, January, 1859.

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE.

We offer for sale at lowest market prices,

Japanned Tea Trays, — Moderator Lamps,
Silver-plated Ware, — Planished Tin Ware,
Table Cutlery, — Toilet Sets,
Refrigerators, — Water Coolers, &c.

WINDLE & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 56 Maiden-lane.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.— Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and cellar railings; iron sills and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 26 to 37 Goerck-st., New-York.

Best Reference—[illegible] work in front of the office, Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily *Times* Building, and balance of Bank; Union Bank, Nos. 423 and 425 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. Reference—Beach Street Vault, [illegible] vault, 3d-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.— For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, JULY 28, 1859.—The subscribers to the increased capital of this Company will please surrender the receipts given for the amounts of their several subscriptions, in order that said receipts may be canceled and certificates of stock may be issued in lieu thereof. By order.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 56 Wall-st.
New-York, July 18, 1859.
To meet the numerous applications from parties who had neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, consenting to [illegible] to place their property in the Trust [illegible] created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:
That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement of 15th December, 1858, that the Trustees will purchase and [illegible] into the Trust, the same proportion of the [illegible] bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties as may be delivered to them [illegible] the agreement; and [illegible] wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent. upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the [illegible] purchases from all parties who shall make return of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."
In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of, or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDENDS.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO., No. 23 Pine-st., Grant Waste's Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
New-York, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT., Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
New-York, July 19, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—AT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Ridge Mining Company, of [illegible] County, Mich., held this day, it was resolved to sell their mine and all their property in said county. The mine is in good working condition, with the stationary engine attached, viz.: One hoisting engine, and one stamping engine, with twelve heads, and room sufficient to attach eight head more with the latter engine; there is a good saw-mill in the same building. This Company owns 680 acres, and has buildings enough to accommodate a large force of men.
For further information inquire of the subscriber.
Proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received until MONDAY, the 15th of August next.
JOSHUA HANNA, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 23, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1859.
MR. JOHN H. FINCH, HAVING BEEN appointed a Water Commissioner of the City of Brooklyn, has resigned his position as President of this Company, to take effect Aug. 1, 1859.
Mr. YAUNIS J. BERGEN has been unanimously elected President, and accepted the same.
Mr. ANSON S. PALMER having entered into business on his own account, has also resigned his office of Secretary of the Company, to take effect as above, and Mr. JAMES R. THOMPSON, Jr., has been unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, of 1859, No. 64 William-st., New-York, July 20, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST AUGUST next, on the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds the [illegible] Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 46 Wall-st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.
THE COUPONS DUE INTEREST DUE August 1, 1859, on all classes of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after that day.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company are hereby notified that, by a resolution of the Board of Managers an installment of Two and a Half Dollars per share is required to be paid to the Treasurer or his Assistant, at their office, in Wilkesbarre, by the 15th day of September next, and if not paid within thirty days after that time the stock will be forfeited.
GEO. M. HOLLENBACK, Treasurer.
W. G. STERLING, Assistant Treasurer.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., 3d-av., cor. 9th st., New-York, July 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order.
W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, July 25, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 19 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, New-York, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due Aug. 1 on the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Broadway Bank.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIdend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 8.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN E. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The American Gas-Light Journal, representing 182 companies, and nearly $[illegible],000, published as above at $[illegible] per annum.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st of July.
SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York, July 26, 1859.—A dividend of (5) Five per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 1 next.
T. E. ACLY, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C. Also advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 276 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 3.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 73 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET.
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

EUROPEAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th inst. till the 2d proximo. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
New-York, July 22, 1859.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at their office on the 15th of August prox. The interest on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on the 1st of August, on the presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 8th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 8th August next inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 64 Wall st., New-York, July 26, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CAUTION.—PARTIES ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating a note signed by Hoffman & Whittaker, payable to their order, and indorsed by them, dated New-York, about the middle of February last, at six months after date, for $800. Payment of the same having been stopped.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST OF August, 1859, on the Bonds of the city of Toledo, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, on or after that date.
C. WOEHLER, City Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANcisco City Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST., New-York, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER $300,000.
At an election held at this office on the 7th day of June the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

HENRY GRINNELL,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
EDMUND PENFOLD,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
HANSON K. CORNING,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	HENRY DAVIS,
THOMAS MONAHAN,	THEO. POLHEMUS, JR.,
ALBERT WARD,	ELISHA E. MORGAN,
CHARLES EASTON,	WILLIAM H. CARY,
LOUIS LOBUT,	THOMAS S. NELSON,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,	HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
STEPHEN CAMBRELING,	WILLIAM E. SHEPARD,
THOMAS SCOTT,	LOTHROP L. STURGES,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	WILLIAM H. FOSDICK,
WM. A. SALE,	GEORGE F. THOMAE,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	EMERY THAYER,
DANIEL G. BACON,	ZALMON TAYLOR,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,	BENJ. F. WARDWELL,
	LAWRENCE TURNURE.

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th of July inst., ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
Insurances against Fire, Lake, Canal and River risks taken at lowest rates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $6,000, OR upwards, in a manufactory of staple articles of ready sale for cash. The business is well-established, and can double its capital annually; or the present owner will sell out, if preferred. Direct, with real name and address, Box No. 3,751 Post-office, New-York. No agent need apply.

DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class dining saloon, with bar and lunch counter for sale. It is an old established house and is now doing a good business. The present proprietor having another place, is desirous of disposing of this one. Price $3,000. Apply at No. 80 Pine-st.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C.E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL OF $100, to engage in a safe business that will pay from $30 to $40 per week. Address Box No. 140 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 27TH INST., A NOTE FOR $663 69, drawn by John D. McCreary & Co. to the order of James Byrens, at sixty days, dated July 26, 1859. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at R. C. BOGART'S, No. 202 Barclay-st.

$3 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of a pocket-book lost on or about July 26, inst., in the 8th-av. stages, containing several notes drawn to my order, but not indorsed; the payment of them has been stopped. WM. H. JOLLY or R. ADAIR, 87 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 30 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.
YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in 14th st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.
Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. E. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 121 Pearl-st., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, AGED 30, living and doing business in this City, highly respectable and influential in society, desires to form the acquaintance of a young lady, well educated and highly respectable, with a view to matrimony. None need answer unless sincere. Address EUGENE CARRINGTON, New-York Post-office.

CIGARS! CHOICE HAVANA!! PRINCIPE and German cigars!!! of all styles and brands, for sale low. Also tobacco, snuff, and other articles pertaining to the trade. MOSES SWEETSER, Manufacturer, No. 68 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 23, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time, shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.
"The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her at the very lowest terms.
(Signed.)
RATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, GROSS & CO.,
JONES, PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. B. HIND,
FELL, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS HONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."
Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
To sail every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.
This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul Agent in Havana, Y. M. Zangronis.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia..........$2 00
Cabin to Cape May..........3 00
Steerage to Philadelphia..........1 50
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, free of commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, M. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 12 M.,
FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $28; Atlanta, $25; Columbus $25; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, [illegible]
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 28 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK $6: PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River and leave on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEVI P. STONE, Robert Starr, Henry B. Stotesbury, Henry L. Butler and Jonathan J. Broome against DANIEL C. SCUDDER and Joseph S. Bates.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Dollars, with interest from the 21st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, June 3, 1859.
STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1859. STARR & RUGGLES.
jy7-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Casamajor, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.
Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.
PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
je3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, F. J. Joachimssen, No. 110 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.
ap1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors.
mh4-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next. Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859.
MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.
my27-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.
JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.
ap8-law6mF*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF ST. JOHN'S Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on FRIDAY, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, RICHARD B. GREEN.
A. H. DRUMMOND, W. M.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF ZETLAND Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M., are requested to meet at their Chapter Room, Odd Fellows Hall, on FRIDAY, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late companion, RICHARD B. GREEN.
N. S. KUKUCK, H. P.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. Lowndes, Capt. Moore,
LEAVE

HARLEM.		PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	2:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	8 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	3:45 P. M.	9:30 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME-TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEWIS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22..........12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wedn'ay, July 27, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 29, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.
Wedns'ay, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wedns'ay, Aug. 3, 6:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, HOUSE'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 1 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, 6 A. M.	Friday, July 22..........12 M.
Saturday, July 23, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the Laura,) 5:30 A. M.	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the Laura,) 5:30 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26..........12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 28, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 29, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 29, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 30, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 4 P. M.
Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 1, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $6. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11½ A. M. and 3 P. M. New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A. M. and 1½ and 5 o'clock P. M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A. M., and return at 3 P. M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 30 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $6; Sing Sing, $8.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light drafted steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Wednesday, July 27, 2 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 29, 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 3½ P. M.

Kerr's old established Express by this boat.

NEW LINE DAILY.—THE STEAMER CROTON having been put in good order, will commence running to Lloyd's Dock, Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, and North Port, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, leaving New-York for the above places, every afternoon at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 23 James'-slip, East River. Returning, will leave North Port, at 5 o'clock A. M.; Cold Spring, 6 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 6½ A. M., and Lloyd's Dock, 6¾ A. M. Fare to North Port, 50 cents; Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, and Lloyd's Dock, 25 cents.

CAMP MEETING AT NORTHPORT FOR the New-York, New-York East and Long Island district, will be held on the old Camp Ground at Northport, commencing MONDAY, Aug. 1, and closing on the following Saturday. The GEORGE LAW leaves Catharine-st. at 8½ A. M., landing at Delancey-st., and the MAYFLOWER, leaving Catherine-st. at 3½ P. M., have been engaged. Fare 50 cents. ISAAC FORSTER, Committee Arrangements.

FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-street, (touching at Christopher) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Bull's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Breakfast and dinner on board.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c. as follows: Amos-st., at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3.45 o'clock.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 12 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven train.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT TO KEYPORT, by the inside route, making all the lands, (rain or shine;) steamer IOLAS, Capt. J. L. GACRON, leaves foot of Barclay-st., Thomas Hunt's pier, at 8 o'clock; Peck-slip, at 8½. Leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING BOAT FOR CITY ISLAND, David's Island, New-Rochelle, Glen Cove, Lloyd's Dock and Northport. The steamboat GEORGE LAW leaves Catharine-st. at 8:30 A. M., returning to New-York by 6:30 P. M., affording a delightful excursion.

PORT JEFFERSON, STONEY BROOK AND NORTHPORT.—The steamer OCEAN WAVE leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River, for the above places July 26, at 11 A. M.; 28th at 11 A. M.; 30th, at 12 M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 183 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm, name and style of WARREN, LUDDEN & SOLLACE, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of its members.
ALMON P. WARREN,
WILLIAM A. LUDDEN,
ROLAND D. SOLLACE.
New-York, July 23, 1859.
The undersigned having purchased the interest of Mr. ROLAND D. SOLLACE in the firm of WARREN, LUDDEN & SOLLACE, will continue to carry on business as Manufacturers of Gold Pens, under the firm, name and style of WARREN & LUDDEN.
ALMON P. WARREN,
WILLIAM A. LUDDEN.
N. B.—Messrs. WARREN & LUDDEN are authorized to settle all the outstanding business of WARREN, LUDDEN & SOLLACE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, is dissolved by the death of my late partner, Mr. CHAS. A. DE FOREST, Jr. The undersigned will continue the business on his own account.
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—[illegible] corner of Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
1:45 and 8:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., Williams' Bridge.
11:45 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 and 7 A. M.; 2 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:20 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 2, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 4, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:45 A. M., and 7 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 8 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.45, 10 A. M. and 1, 2.30, 4.45, and 6.30 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad leaving Chambers-st. at 6 or 11 A. M. trains, arrive at the White Mountains, via Lake Champlain and Burlington, or via Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.30 A. M. Express; and 4.15 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travelers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st. at 6 A. M., and 31st-st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
Persons desirous of taking a pleasant excursion of fifty miles on a first-class boat, will find the new steamboat T. P. WAY at the foot of Murray-st., from whence she leaves every morning at 9 o'clock A. M., (except Saturdays and Sundays) for Keyport and Cliffwood Grove, landing at Roseville, Tottens and Perth Amboy; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M. and arrive in the City at 6½ o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO NEWBURGH.—The large and commodious steamer ERIE, Capt. BEN RAY, will make the above-named excursion every SUNDAY during the season, leaving the pier foot of Chambers-st. at 7 o'clock. Amos-st. at 7¼ o'clock, landing at 32d-st. and 43d-st., Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 3 o'clock, stopping at all the above-named places. This excursion will afford a fine opportunity for the passengers to inspect West Point, Washington's Head-quarters at Newburgh, and other places of interest on the river. Fare 50 cents. To Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, and between landings, 25 cents.

EXCURSION TO CHOLERA BANKS, OFF FIRE ISLAND.—The steamboat HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, will make an excursion to Cholera Banks, on SUNDAY, July 31, 1859. Leaving foot of Jackson-st. at 6¾ o'clock; Peck-slip at 7 and Pier No. 4, North River, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets $1. Bait and refreshment furnished on board.
WALTER BOGGS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS FOR THE MILLION.—THE large and commodious steamers SOUTH AMERICA, or RIP VAN WINKLE and OCEAN BIRD, with Barges, for Charter at very low prices. Also, for Sale very low a Steamboat, in good running order, capable of carrying eight hundred passengers. Apply to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent, foot Robinson-st., pier No. 27 N. R.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY—BLUE FISH.—The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., Spring-st., 8:30, Pier No. 4 North River at 8½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE, stopping at New-Rochelle and City Island. Tickets 50 cents and return. Whitestone and Strattonport, 25 cents and return. Steamboat GEORGE LAW, leaves Catherine-st. EVERY SUNDAY, at 8½ A. M., landing at Delancey-st., 10th-st., 28th-st. and 33d-st.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 93 South-st., corner of Fine.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—New-York, July 26, 1859—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 40th-st., North River.
The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.
The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:
An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:
SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the City of New-York, any animal, shall, on every day when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or caused to be conveyed, in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.
SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.
Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1859.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, June 13, 1859.
Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.
The pier to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of nuisances, at the foot of 40th-st., North River, is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed, and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREWITH SHOWS his friends and the public generally, that he has settled with Mr. Louis P. Reichard, and that the house and Wine and Lager-bier Saloon, with Garden, at Nos. 111 and 113½ Bowery, is the only property of the undersigned proprietor.
New-York, July 28, 1859.
A. W. WEHNER.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER makers' water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, [illegible] &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSON'S, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
[illegible]
FRIDAY EVENING, July 29,
The Comediettas, in one act of BLUE DEVILS.
To be followed by the new act of the Comedy of
A BREACH OF PROMISE.
After which the second act of
SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.
To conclude with the Drollery, one of the Fairies,
FOOD-LES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 30,
The celebrated Young American Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Will appear in his great character of
IAGO.
Mr. C. POPE..........as..........OTHELLO
Miss SARA STEVENS..........as..........DESDEMONA
With a great cast of characters.
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FORTY-FIFTH NIGHT OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
FRIDAY, JULY 29,
LALLA ROOKH;
After which
TEMPTATION.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 precisely.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.)
FRIDAY EVENING, July 29,
Commencing with the great Drama,
THE DREAM SPECTRE;
Or, THE LEGEND OF THE SEAMAN'S GRAVE.
After which, the famous
MLLE. EUBIER.
Concluding with the Drama of the
LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, July 29,
The performance will commence with
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
Dance..........Miss [illegible]
THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.
THE FOUR LOVERS.
ROBERT MACAIRE.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THURSDAY, JULY 28,
And every evening during the week,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW SONGS, SOLOS, CHORUSES, DANCES, and MIRTH PROVOKING PLANTATION [illegible].
BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA
LUCRETIA BORGIA.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
THIRD WEEK OF EPH. HORN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 12, 12 cents.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
THIS EVENING, July 29,
CONCERT AND SOIREE DANSANTE.
SOIREE DANSANTE on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN'S FAREWELL WEEK!—On which occasion as a grand coup d'état in necromancy, he will perform some of the most wonderful things ever witnessed in the practice of the mysterious arts of diablerie and magic! He will not attempt exactly to restore the dead to life, nor yet engage, in so many words, to make spirit voices audible to common ears; but he will do innumerable other feats equally incomprehensible and amusing. THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The smaller snake here has just deposited a nest of eggs, and the larger one is now nursing her baby-anaconda. Admission 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. New visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 162 Times Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE.
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best-seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding-boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and preserves their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at [illegible] W. HALL & SONS.
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the first musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the Musical Review,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. O. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, G. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS,
Price, $320. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

AT ANY SACRIFICE FOR CASH, IF APPLIED for immediately; beautiful 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, a $400 instrument, manufactured by an old established City maker, for nearly half its value; has carved case, round corners, &c. &c. N. B.—The family leaves for the country this week. Call at No. 67 Fifth-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and in an unequaled style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depot, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

HORACE WATERS, AGENT, NO. 333 Broadway, keeps constantly on hand T. Gilbert & Co.'s molian pianos. Also, the Horace Waters pianos and melodeons, at very low prices. Second-hand pianos from $40 to $125. Melodeons from $40 to $100. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $60 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. W. S. BRUSH, No. 456 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

AN EXCELLENT NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, warranted, will be sold at an immense sacrifice and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Inquire at No. 135 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 299 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest prices. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

THE BOEHM FLUTE AND GUITAR.—Professor PHILIP ERNST will be in town throughout the Summer season, and receive his pupils every day, except Wednesdays and Saturdays, at No. 47 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscapes, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELLED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 583 Broadway.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 175 6th-av., between 4th and 5th sts.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

Lord PALMERSTON does not conceal his surprise and regret at the abrupt conclusion of peace on terms so directly repugnant to all thoughts of Italian freedom. What is now agreed to as territorial concession by Austria, was offered by her before the battle of Novara in 1849, and under Lord PALMERSTON's advice rejected by Piedmont as insufficient. What a sad commentary on the wisdom of the all-discussing wise among statesmen! Had Lombardy been then annexed and ever since had the benefit of free institutions, in what a different position—but speculations are vain after the event.

The votes for additional defences by sea and land will now be opposed by none. Distrust is the order of the day. The Budget comes on early next week. Mr. GLADSTONE, it is believed, means to propose new taxes on sugar, tea, coffee, and spirits.

The Cabinet is very weak, owing to its exclusiveness and its divisions on questions of foreign and domestic nature. I do not believe it will hold together as now constituted three months.

THE NEWS OF PEACE IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, in a letter dated Thursday evening, July 14, says: "The Emperor's proclamation to the army of Italy, which appears in to-day's Moniteur, has not much diminished the dissatisfaction of those who counted upon a complete fulfillment of the Imperial programme—the emancipation of Italy 'from the Alps to the Adriatic;' while the tradesman, the merchant, the banker, and professional man all rejoice that the carnage has ceased, yet the results of the war have produced with many marked disappointment. I hear of proclamations being torn or defaced in certain quarters of the city inhabited by the mechanical or the student class, and of very strong comments by several who stop to read them. I fear much that those who desired to take the horses from the Emperor's carriage and draw it to the railroad station, when he was leaving for Italy on the 10th of May last, would now allow the cortège to enter without any such let or hindrance, troublesome though flattering."

Correspondence of the Globe.

PARIS, Thursday, July 14, 1859—6 P. M.

As the day wears on, and people have time to ponder on the new aspect of affairs, the alarm for the future of both Italy and France is on the increase. Profound discontent at this paltry result from the shedding of so much chivalrous blood on the plains of the Peninsula is openly expressed; and though the more selfish and short-sighted portion of the community may hail this plaster to an ulcer requiring thorough excision, the thoughtful and the serious part of the public has sad misgivings.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 14.

As soon as the important intelligence of the conclusion of peace became known yesterday, considerable crowds collected, as if by magic, in every part of Paris, in spite of the extreme heat of the weather, and congratulated each other on the war being over. Flags soon appeared at the windows, and at night the public offices, theatres, and great thoroughfares, were brilliantly illuminated. An immense crowd filled the streets to a late hour, admiring the brilliant appearance of the houses, as was seen at the rejoicing on the occasion of the battle of Solferino. Many of the secondary streets were more gay and better lit up than the grand thoroughfares. In some places lines of variegated lanterns were suspended across the street, and on the Boulevards a very striking effect was produced on several points by groups of colored lights being clustered fantastically on the higher branches of the trees.

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

From the Constitutionnel.

Victorious on the Mincio, the Emperor of the French might have advanced to new victories; Venetia offered the allied armies new and glorious fields of battle. But the war, if prolonged, might have assumed a different character. On the one hand, a certain revolutionary effervescence had appeared in some of the Italian States; on the other hand, Prussia, after mobilizing her corps d'armée, might not perhaps have much longer maintained her passive attitude; borne along by the passions which she had been unable to suppress, she might have been obliged to place herself at the head of the national movement so persistently excited against us in Germany. Thus, in advancing beyond the Mincio, towards the Adriatic, the Emperor had to reckon with the revolution in Italy and with war on the Rhine. What was he to do? Was he, forgetting the primitive cause of a just and holy war, to give it greater extension and entirely change its character? Was he to convert the war for Italian independence into a European war? Was he to expose to these terrible risks the prosperity of France, the grandeur of civilization, and the repose of the world? Had glory been his only object, he would not have hesitated, he would perhaps have renewed these heroic times whose splendor in history is obtained at the cost of oceans of blood. But the end he had in view was more generous, more useful to humanity."

The effects of the peace are thus briefly sketched:

"This peace, proceeding from the interview at Villafranca, suddenly restores Europe to repose, and gives French influence the most complete satisfaction that could be desired. For centuries past, Italy has been as if defunct, and the generous blood of France has just resuscitated her. She is about to be reconstituted, in conformity with the laws of her nature and her civilization. From the Alps to the Adriatic there will be a strong and powerful Italian nationality, for the grand confederation of which the two Emperors have just laid the foundations will embrace Venetia as well as Lombardy. By means of this confederation Italy will be organized, regenerated, and so recover all the conditions of her existence and her grandeur. An enslaved Italy will soon be succeeded by an Italy confederated and free; for the confederation necessarily supposes the union of the peoples and princes guaranteed by institutions wisely liberal. These results are immense, and the Emperor NAPOLEON, to whom they are due, will be to return at once and resume, in all honor, the direction of his Government."

From the Débats.

We have no need to say that when the war was once commenced, the complete enfranchisement of Venice was one of our dearest hopes, although we should have thought that such a result would have been too dearly purchased at the cost of a general war. But the modification of the legal situation of Venetia has not the less great importance. The mere fact of the entrance of that province into the Italian Confederation, renders impossible the design which has been ascribed to Germany of causing that part of Italian territory to enter the Germanic Confederation. It is useless to add that Venetia, henceforth associated in the common destiny of Italy, will probably enjoy liberal institutions, which the Italian Confederation will have for mission to support, and will need be to guarantee, as the Germanic Confederation has just done for the German Duchies subjected to the Crown of Denmark. It is less easy to figure to ourselves in advance what this Italian Confederation, under the honorary Presidency of the Pope, will be; but if these questions present some difficulties, those difficulties will perhaps more concern Italy herself and those who organize the new system than the rest of Europe. We hope that this peace, which was as much unforeseen as it is happy, will be accepted by all the Powers with sentiments which will render it lasting, and which will cause to succeed to this short war a long interval of repose and prosperity.

From the Univers.

By the side of the pretensions of the revolutionary party [illegible] designs, which he has [illegible] ably frustrated—namely, the pretensions of the various Powers. Having with somewhat [illegible] kept aloof from the war, which they thought would turn to their advantage, the Powers intended to intervene as soon as they should see either France or Austria sufficiently weakened, and then impose peace, and regulate the affairs of Italy in their Congress, by a majority of forces. Prussia reckoned much on this, and England extremely. These Protestants especially flattered themselves with introducing great ameliorations in the Government of the domain of St. Peter, and we have read the programme of them every day, as drawn up by the English journals. The friends of the monarchical principle had good reason to be alarmed at this congress, before which Sovereigns would be dragged rather than invited to give an account to other Sovereigns, who had become in some sort the judge-advocates of the revolution against monarchy. Catholics asked with anguish if the Holy Father, who would certainly not have submitted to the affront of appearing, would be judged as contumacious by these heretics and unbelievers, who would pretend to dispose of his inalienable rights. [illegible] this Congress, which appeared as the last and most alarming consequences of the war, [illegible] will not take place at all, or will meet merely [illegible] what may concern it, without at all [illegible] with the essential rights of the Sovereigns. By [illegible] directly with the Emperor of Austria, our [illegible] has rendered the monarchical principle a [illegible] at least equal to that he has rendered to the principle of nationality. Nations and crowns have [illegible] emancipated at once. At the same time [illegible] is satisfied with this result. [illegible]

From the Patrie.

[illegible] Lombardy having been ceded to Piedmont, it follows that the two fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, which have always formed part of Lombardy, must be given up to King VICTOR EMANUEL. Lombardy has a superficies of 8,[illegible] square miles, and a population of 2,[illegible] souls. Lombardy has hitherto been divided administratively into nine provinces or delegations, viz.: Milan, Pavia, Lodi-Crema, Cremona, Como, Mantua, Sondrio, Brescia, and Bergamo. The fortified towns of Mantua and Peschiera form part of the province of Mantua. The fortress of Pizzighettone is comprised in the province of Cremona. After the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont, this Kingdom, the island of Sardinia will, included, contain a superficies of 27,[illegible] square miles, with a population of 7,[illegible]. As regards territorial extent, it will occupy a tenth rank in Europe, and will come immediately after the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and stands before Portugal and Bavaria. With respect to population, Sardinia will stand in the ninth rank, on a level with Naples, and will be above Sweden and Norway, Belgium and Bavaria. The following table will complete the comparison as regards Italy:

	Area—Sq. miles.	Population.
New Kingdom	27,[illegible]	7,[illegible]
Venetia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Papal States	17,218	[illegible]
Tuscany	8,741	1,759,000
Parma	2,[illegible]	500,000
Modena	2,[illegible]	410,000
Two Sicilies	42,000	[illegible]

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE ARMISTICE.

Correspondence of the Patrie.

VALEGGIO, Friday, July 8, 1859.

The following is what took place the day before yesterday: Gen. FLEURY and his aide-de-camp, Capt. de VERDIERE, left head quarters and proceeded to Verona. At sight of the flag of truce that accompanied them the gates of that fortress were opened, and the general and his aide-de-camp entered without their eyes being bandaged; all that was required was that the blinds of their carriage should be pulled down. The French had observed a similar courtesy towards the son of Gen. URBAN. Gen. FLEURY was immediately introduced into the presence of the Emperor of Austria, who received him with great courtesy, and invited him and his aide-de-camp to his table. Yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Gen. FLEURY returned to the French head-quarters; and at about 3 o'clock an Austrian officer, with a flag of truce, presented himself at the gates of Valeggio. He was a Captain, and aide-de-camp to Gen. ZOBEL. When he had delivered the message which he had brought for the Emperor, he was invited to the table of the Major-General. About 8 in the evening I saw him leave on his return to Villafranca. He was a young man of very elegant appearance, and he rode with perfect grace a fine thorough-bred horse. His hat was surmounted by a large plume of green feathers, and he wore a broad yellow ribbon of some Austrian order. He was preceded by two French hussars, and behind him were a third hussar and two Austrian soldiers of a cavalry regiment. Two or three French hussars completed the escort. He passed through the crowd in silence, returning the salutes of the French officers and soldiers. During this time a council of war had assembled at the Casa Maffei, where the Emperor had convoked the King of Sardinia, Prince NAPOLEON and the Marshals. At 5 o'clock this morning Marshal VAILLANT, Major-General of the army, and Col. DE MARTIMPREY, his Aide-de-camp, both in full uniform, with all their insignia and decorations, proceeded to Villafranca in one of the Emperor's carriages, followed by a squadron of the Chasseurs of the Guard. They returned soon after 12 o'clock, and had an interview with his Majesty, but we know nothing exactly of the result of their mission, but no doubt is entertained that the rumors of an armistice are perfectly well-founded. During the suspension of hostilities the French army will encamp on the Mincio, and retain all its positions. The same will be the case with the Piedmontese army, which will remain at Ponti and on the heights which command Peschiera. The siege of that fortress has been suspended. Not a single shot has been heard to-day or yesterday on that side. The Austrians will remain encamped on the other side of Villafranca, resting on the Adige."

THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE.

The Piedmontese Gazette of the 12th publishes the text of the convention for the armistice, signed at Villafranca on the 8th. Although this document has lost much of its interest at present, we may state that the Franco-Sardinian line of demarcation was drawn from the frontier of Tyrol, through Bagolino, Lavenone, and Idro, to Maderno, on the western bank of the Lake of Garda. Between the eastern bank of the Lake of Garda and the Adige, another line was drawn south of Lazise from Vallona, through Saline down to Pastrengo. From the latter place the Franco Sardinian line of demarcation lay along the Sommacampagna road, thence passing through Pozzo Moretto, Prabiano, Quederni, Massimbona, Goito, Rivalta, Castellucchio, Gabbiana, Cesole, and Scorzarolo, on the Po. Villafranca was declared neutral.

THE PEACE NEWS IN GERMANY.

Correspondence of the London Star.

COLOGNE, Wednesday, July 13.

The conclusion of peace between France and Austria, of which we have just received the first notice from Paris, will undoubtedly become the signal of a great internal movement in Germany, the final issue of which it is impossible to foresee at the present moment. The point which first merits attention is the discontent prevailing throughout all the armies of the German States. These armies, consisting in great part of men only temporarily drawn from their usual avocations to make up the full war-strength of the regiments, are but ill fitted for an attitude of expectancy; and if they are now to discover that the burdens and efforts they have been subjected to were all to no purpose, the discontent already but too visible among them will increase to a fearful extent. Prussia, from the great feeling of unity which is wont to pervade her people, as soon as the hour of danger seriously approaches, is comparatively safer than the remainder of the German States; but for the internal tranquillity of these latter the most anxious apprehension is now felt. In Munich, for instance, it was but last week that the discontented and highly-excited soldiery, without paying any regard to the rigor of the military code of discipline, proceeded to acts which fell very little short of open mutiny. A battalion, which had been quartered in the Munich Crystal Palace, the town being already crammed with other troops, being under the impression that it was to be led against the French, and growing impatient of the delay, formed itself into a political meeting. The men constructed a platform of tables, and one of the privates delivered a violent speech, filled with abuse of the German sovereigns, in which he proposed that all the men of the reserves should demand either to be led against the enemy at once, or to be dismissed to their homes. In vain the non-commissioned officers who were present attempted to persuade the rank and file to have patience and be submissive; their pacifying addresses were drowned in hootings and hisses, and the tumult went on increasing, so that the officers, who had hurried to the spot, being likewise unable to master the mutineers, thought it at last best to send for the General of Division, who happened to be one of the Royal Princes, Prince LUITPOLD. The Prince, by promising to the troops that they should march towards the frontier in a few days, succeeded in quelling this ominous outbreak for the moment, and on the 9th inst., five days afterwards, this battalion with others actually left. But what the feelings of the soldiers will be when the authorities will now have to tell them that Lombardy has been lost, and that their services are no longer required, remains to be seen. The present altercation and negotiation between the rank and file and their officers, who in secret share their discontent, are certainly not reassuring for the future. And the menacing symptoms have been by no means confined to this single instance. It has of late been a general complaint among the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Bavarian army in particular, that they have found the private soldier more rude and untractable, and more given to form political opinions of their own, than they ever before knew him to be.

VIEWS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Times, July 15.

The Emperor of the French has confided to his army the reasons which induced him to grant Austria the just accomplished peace. It is a document which requires frequent reperusal, and which invites unceasing conjecture. The principal aim of the war was, it seems, to render Italy a nation, and this principal aim, it also seems, has been obtained. "It is true," says NAPOLEON III. (illustrating the proverb, "Qui s'excuse s'accuse,") "that Venetia remains to Austria;" but he explains that this exception is immaterial because Venetia will continue to be an Italian province, forming part of an Italian Confederation. We confess we do not follow the Emperor in this explanation. That Venice will remain Italian we can clearly see; we should have more difficulty in understanding how it could become Bohemian or Hungarian; but how this fact renders the possession by Austria of less importance we cannot pretend to explain. It is one of those logical sequences which none but an Emperor at the head of many legions can enounce with effect. To the eye of common understanding this possession of Venetia by Austria would seem to give Austria a right which she never before had to intermeddle in the politics of all Italy. Austria, a great military monarchy, is, by this possession, a member of a Confederacy which is made up of Austria and a few insignificant and unwarlike States. In this Confederacy who will influence and who will obey? Austria is right in boasting that it matters not to her what may be the fortune of arms; for, beaten or victorious, she always gains the prize in the contest. That which was limited is now to become universal; that which was an encroachment is now to become a right. We have nothing to say when the French army is told that the union of Lombardy and Piedmont creates for France a powerful ally. It is undoubtedly true. But France has bought this alliance at a frightful cost, and the independence of Lombardy is not that independence for which the Lombards sighed.

It is notoriously very difficult to get at the meaning of LOUIS NAPOLEON. He is the great modern Sphynx, and his very existence depends upon his not being found out. But, of all the riddles he has proposed to Europe, none is more puzzling and intricate than this Treaty of Villafranca, the scene of which we have attempted to read in the description he has himself given. It is usual when we doubt as to the authorship of an act to ask—for whose benefit was it done? Here, however, we ask this question in vain. The treasure is spent and the blood is shed, the war is ended, and the peace is made; but no one, so far as we can see, is the better for the fight. Sardinia is not quite happy in her new possessions, and even VICTOR EMANUEL will find in Lombardy a poor substitute for the enthusiastic affection of all Italy. France has gained no accession to her territory, and no friendship from the oppressed populations of the earth. She has gained nothing but the knowledge that her Emperor is able to manœuvre an army. She has not, even at this moment, the conviction that his sparing Austria was an act of unmixed generosity. The Emperor now says that he stayed his hand under an apprehension that the struggle was likely to assume larger proportions than he desired. It is not a very chivalrous reason to give to an army which had just fought a campaign and lost thousands of its comrades for no result which any one of them would have desired. These soldiers want work and glory and promotion. To tell them he made peace for fear the war would spread, could only be to set them guessing who it was who had thus stayed them in their full march of conquest. It was not England. Was it Prussia? It is not very probable, unless this pause in fighting should be rather a diversion than a cessation. Was it Russia? Did Russia think Austria had been beaten enough? Was Russia acting all the time as the surgeon, with his finger upon the pulse of the patient, and did she give the signal to cease when that symptom of Hungarian fever developed itself. All or any of these reasons may have operated. Or the Emperor NAPOLEON might have known the state of his own army best. There is, indeed, a last supposition, which we offer to the consideration of those who were not long ago so fiercely scolding us because we doubted that NAPOLEON was about to set up a free Constitutional Government in Italy;—perhaps the French Emperor has imposed some secret obligation upon Austria never again to interfere in the affairs of Italy. If this should be so, then all is right. The Pope and the Grand Dukes are put up in pride of place merely to give NAPOLEON's great principle—"the sovereignty of the people"—a clear stage. If they can hold their own, good. If they cannot, then down topple Pope and Kaiser, and Italy, left to herself, works out her own regeneration. There is no limit to human credulity, and there may be credulous idolaters of Chaos who, even at this thirteenth hour, may believe in such impossibilities as these. The sane men of the age, however, know better. They recognize in this new settlement nothing but an universal and irresistible despotism. We yesterday announced that CAVOUR, disgusted by the disappointment of all his hopes, had thrown up his employment. The telegram of to-day confirms our previous information, and announces that the King of SARDINIA has accepted Count CAVOUR's resignation, and has replaced him by Count ARESE. This event determines the nature of the peace. CAVOUR was an earnest man. He believed in Italian independence as a future work of NAPOLEON III. It was by means of the confidence he felt himself and inspired in others that MAZZINI and his emissaries were discredited throughout Italy. It was CAVOUR who gave the signal for the successive risings in the smaller Italian States. It was by means of his influence that the revolutions at Florence, Parma, and Modena were bloodless, and that Rome remained tranquil. CAVOUR believed in a Constitutional Italian Unity, and unfortunately he believed that the Emperor NAPOLEON entertained the same views as himself. Warnings were thrown away upon him. Patriots and young ladies have a faith in men's promises which no expositions can shake, and which nothing but bitter personal experience can destroy. POOR CAVOUR! He once had a great career before him, for he was honest and zealous; but he was credulous and impatient, and became the tool of crafty selfishness.

History tells us what passed at Tilsit, and some French memoir will, doubtless, at a future day relate what was the conversation at Villafranca. It is not necessary, however, to wait for the authentic report; the results suggest what the controversy must have been. "Surely," we can imagine FRANCIS JOSEPH to have said, "my Imperial brother cannot intend to revolutionize Hungary, and to establish a focus of insurrection in Italy?" "Not the least in the world. I care no more for these Italians than you do. This matter has gone quite far enough for my purpose. You see now that France is necessary to Austria. We will settle this affair, and I will leave you stronger in Italy than you ever were. I will also make everything straight between you and Russia. You shall be one of us, and we three will impose law on Europe." Is it to be wondered at that FRANCIS JOSEPH, with a beaten army and a bankrupt exchequer, was not proof against such temptations?

WHAT BECOMES OF THE REPUBLICANS?

From the Times, July 12.

The Emperors seem to have been alone, not only in the sense of having no Ministers to clog their counsels, but also in the still more important sense that they had no allies to start difficulties or to interpose pretentions. We hear no mention of Sardinia. One of the principal topics dwelt on in the manifesto that pretended to justify this war was that Austria insisted, contrary to natural justice, on excluding Sardinia from the Congress which was to bind her to peace and order. Sardinia had been the cause, or at least the excuse, for the harvest of glory which is now being garnered. She has seen her country wasted, her finances ruined, and her army cut up. She has fought with a bravery which gives the friends of Italy fresh hope of an Italian nation. On the day of the great battle she encountered with credit double her own number of Austrians. It was her cause that was risked upon the fortune of war, it was her country that was devastated, it was to her banner that all Italy was called upon to rally; yet we do not hear that the King of Sardinia, who had been so conspicuous at Solferino, played as large a part at Villafranca. This is rather a potent symptom, and it already begins to look as if our predictions of the rather tame part he would have to play everywhere, except in the fighting, would be fulfilled. Not that we ever anticipated that the French Emperor would be ungenerous to his ally. NAPOLEON is too grand seigneur for that. We felt that he would be, and we now admit that he is, even lavish of the spoil; but Sardinia must be content to take it from the great man, and upon the great man's conditions. Lombardy is ceded to the Emperor, and the Emperor transfers it to the King of Sardinia. We shall hear no more of uniting all Italy into one powerful kingdom under VICTOR EMANUEL. If we would pursue the history of the Sardinian nation, it must be to watch the fortunes of her constitutional institutions, or to canvass the question whether the result of the war has been to annex Lombardy to Piedmont, or to annex Piedmont to Lombardy. We may have also to mark whether the Lombards are settled down contentedly under the Sardinian rule, and whether Milan is satisfied to call Turin her metropolis. For the present, however, LOUIS NAPOLEON monopolizes the glory and the power. * * * But let Sardinia be grateful and Venice be thankful; let Tuscany wait for orders, and the Romans refrain from cheering Gen. GOYON too boisterously. The two eagles are in the air, circling in friendly flight. Let every meaner thing cower on the earth and beware the swoop.

Will Italy be content with this freedom from the Alps to the Adriatic? Is the Pope so popular in his sovereign capacity that all Italy will congratulate themselves upon being brought under his "honorary" presidency? Does Sardinia feel no suspicion that there was some wisdom in the advice so often tendered her, to labor out, by peaceful means, and by the progress of industry and intelligence, the gradual emancipation of the Italian race? We speak not of VICTOR EMANUEL. He will receive a great accession of territory; he will have bartered a dream for a moderate reality, and according to the ordinary notions of ordinary kings he comes out a gainer. Have the people of Sardinia no nervousness about those constitutional institutions which they gave up so loyally to the good keeping of their King, to be restored when the moment of peril should have passed away? And KOSSUTH, whose hand is arrested when in the act of firing the train which was to wrap Hungary in smoke and ruin,—what thinks he at this moment of the Emperor whom he eulogized in all our manufacturing towns.

THE SENSE OF THE LIBERAL PRESS.

From the London Daily News.

The Peace is notoriously imperfect, and we have criticised it as it deserves. This criticism has brought the prophetic enemies of the Alliance around us. More than one correspondent of this class has written in a tone of mingled congratulation and censure. They heartily approve our condemnation of the peace and the author of it. But while hailing what they regard as an altered tone in reference to LOUIS NAPOLEON, they at the same time express their surprise and regret that we could ever have trusted and supported him. The answer to this is short and simple. We have never trusted or supported the Emperor of the French, in the sense referred to by our correspondents. From the day he first assumed the purple, his character and conduct have been unsparingly criticised in these columns. The judgment formed on both seven years ago has been confirmed during the intervals by fresh acts of tyranny, and repeated over and over again, and we have hitherto seen no reason to change it. His best impulses are obviously of a more selfish kind; but useful actions often spring from questionable motives. And, without inquiring too curiously into motives, a good action is to be welcomed whoever does it. To help the great cause of Italian nationality is emphatically a good action, to be welcomed by all lovers of freedom. When LOUIS NAPOLEON offered such help, we, in common with the greatest Italian statesmen, willingly accepted it. There was a certain amount of peril, no doubt, in accepting help at all from such a quarter; but when the need was urgent, many reasons conspired to render the danger small. The condition of Italy could not be worse, and it was the interest of LOUIS NAPOLEON to make it better. But from the outset we have supported him only so far as he identified himself with the cause of Italian independence, and we have trusted him only on the conviction that this course was in many ways connected with his own interest. His fidelity to his engagement we were perfectly sure could at most be only an act of enlightened self-interest. Had he, according to his promise, freed Italy, from the Alps to the Adriatic, he would have effectually humbled Austria; have established a powerful friendly kingdom on his southern frontier; secured the gratitude and devotion of the Italians; fixed himself and dynasty on the throne of France, and gained at least the admiration of patriots in every part of the world.

He has to a great extent thrown this splendid opportunity away. He has stopped in mid career, and hastily patched up a miserable peace, when he might have gloriously concluded a noble war. But we believe in doing so he has betrayed himself quite as much as the cause he championed. He is unfaithful not only to Italy but to his own highest self-interest. Had he concluded the work his triumph both in France and Italy would have been certain and complete, but it is now only dubious and partial. A latent consciousness of this lurks in the mendacious and apologetic phrases of the Imperial manifesto just issued by the Emperor to his soldiers. "The principal aim of the war is obtained," runs the proclamation, "and Italy will become for the first time a nation." Italy, however, has always been, save to men of the Metternich stamp, a nation. The war was undertaken not to create a nation, which, as Austria herself has found, is utterly beyond the power of the sword, but to make a nation already existing, independent. That it has failed to do, as the next sentence of the proclamation sufficiently proves: "Venetia, it is true, remains to Austria, but will nevertheless be an Italian province, forming part of the Italian Confederation." This is certainly very like adding insult to injury. After promising to liberate Venetia, it was bad enough to leave her in the gripe of Austria; but to insult her with the assertion of a fictitious independence is an aggravation of the injury. How Venice can be politically Italian it is difficult to see. Austrian rule is unhappily an iron fact, while the Confederation is at present a myth, and may never become a reality. The next sentence of the proclamation is even more mendacious and insulting: "The union of Lombardy with Piedmont creates for us a powerful ally, who will owe to us its independence." Nor is the daring assertion that "Italy will henceforth be mistress of her own destinies" at all more truthful. The whole proclamation is, indeed, a poor attempt to disguise the fact, that the proclaimed objects of the war have been to a great extent sacrificed.

Yet it would be unjust to deny that something is gained. A large, populous and wealthy province is finally wrested from Austria, and forms part of the most powerful Italian State. Italian nationality has become a question of prime European importance, and can never again sink into a subordinate or even secondary place. The spirit of the people of Italy has been stirred, and they have learned in this brief campaign what may be done by united, well-organized and resolute effort. These are results of permanent value, which even the hasty and ignominious peace cannot destroy.

From the Morning Post.

It remains to glance at what France has done, and to see how we are to judge of France in the future She has effected all this within three months; her credit is excellent; her army is admirable; her spirit is buoyant. All this has cost her but the momentary serving of an arm. Yet she has gained no territory for herself. She made sacrifices in war; and if men doubted her sincerity then, they now see that she practices self-denial in peace. Twice only has NAPOLEON III. drawn the sword. He drew it in 1854 to protect Turkey from Russia; and he drew it again last Spring to nationalize and reform Italy. There has been no war waged, therefore, by France under NAPOLEON III. but where there has been a substantial ground for its adoption. We have, then, every reason to be confident that France will never of her own accord disturb the peace of the world. She now relapses into peace, to tend the manifold interests of her domestic Government, and to watch the development of the new confederated Government which she has secured for Italy.

THE PEACE AS DISCUSSED IN THE LONDON CLUBS.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Thursday Afternoon, July 14.

The effect of stupefaction and bewilderment produced by the rapid succession of surprises from the seat of war, has reached its climax. Armistice of five weeks announced on Friday. Preliminaries of peace settled on Monday, at the meeting of the Emperors at Villafranca. Announcement of the basis of settlement on Wednesday. Unused to this rapidity in diplomacy—which irresistibly recalls the lightning speed of the first NAPOLEON in war—our statesmen stand aghast, amazed, and silent. There is no mistaking the feeling. It is visible in every gathering where public men congregate, and public matters are discussed. At Cambridge House, or at Lansdowne House, amid the press of crinolines, and in the pauses of the concert, you see grave gray heads laid together, and knots of earnest faces in whisper. In the clubs, discussion is as rife as dining, and home scandal is for the moment in abeyance for speculation on foreign affairs. But at drum or dinner, at concert or club-room gathering, you may be sure that one topic brings all these heads together—makes all these faces grave—fires all these talkers in matter. LOUIS NAPOLEON and the abrupt termination of the war! Let me attempt to classify and analyze for you the feelings I hear expressed all about me.

First, there is the bitter disappointment of those—among whom, I fear, I must class myself—who were sanguine enough to hope that for once the man of the coup d'état was about to be magnanimous and single-minded—to drive Austria beyond the Alps—and then to leave Italy free to determine the use to which she would put the independence he had aided her to win. Those who hoped for this must needs be sad and silent, in the presence of the fact of Villafranca. Instead of a liberated Italy, calmly reconstituting herself in the presence of Sardinia, which has borne the brunt of the war of independence, and France, which has magnanimously achieved the victory, but disclaims all reward, we have the meeting of the despot of France and the despot of Austria, without witnesses. In a few hours' bargaining Italy has been parcelled out, without will of hers asked, or word granted. The Pope, that incarnation of the worst misgovernment known even to Italy, is installed as the shadowy chief of a federation which is to comprise among its members every element and author of old Italian wrong; Lombardy, ceded to France, is handed over, like a beggar's dole, to Sardinia; Austria is left, shorn of Lombardy, the source and scene of her weakness, but impregnable in her fortresses, and retaining her gripe on Italy, with one hand by the Tyrolese passes, with the other by Carinthia and Trieste; Tuscany and Modena are replaced under the Dukes they have cast off, without a hand or voice been lifted in their defence.

Are these results for which we have shed rivers of blood, and spent lives by the hundred thousand? No wonder if those who hoped real independence for Italy from this war hang their heads abashed rather than angry, and can hardly find words to express how foolish now appears to them the trust they have put in this dark and designing man. Of course this feeling, which is shame and sorrow here, is hate and rage in Italy.

Count CAVOUR, in whom was impersonated the policy of Italian unity and independence, retires from his post, and by that step avows the overthrow of the cause he has striven for, by the act of the very man to whom he looked for its accomplishment.

When I hear the language even of polished and self-restrained diplomatists I can well imagine what will be the utterance of the common voice of Italy.

On none, I believe, has this news come more unexpectedly than upon our own Cabinet. Here, too, the dominant feeling I imagine to be one of profound disappointment. But, outside, and all around—in all classes, among all shades of opinion—I find that distrust almost overpowers disappointment. Everywhere there appears to be a conviction that this sudden rapprochement of France and Austria bodes no good to England. The only question is, whether Prussia or this country be likely to be the first object of a further development of the "Idées Napoléoniennes." The universal expression is one of conviction that we must be prepared; for none can say how, or when, in what quarter, or on what pretext, the spring may be looked for.

Amid all this universal occupation with the same subject, it is strange that I find nobody, apparently, bearing in mind that if we had ventured to trust LOUIS NAPOLEON's own programme, put out before the war, we might have prophesied the dénouement which now takes all by surprise.

In the pamphlet of *Napoleon III. et l'Italie*, which, though edited by M. LAGUERRONNIERE, was well known (on its appearance) to be the work of the Emperor, I find every particular of the Villafranca pact, either shadowed out, or distinctly proclaimed, as a condition of the solution of the Italian difficulty. At page 11 the writer reminds us of the fact that in May, 1848, Austria was disposed to treat on the basis of a surrender of Lombardy, and an acceptance of the line of the Mincio as her Italian frontier; that this proposition was not considered satisfactory at that time by England; but that when in July Piedmont professed herself anxious to reopen negotiations, and the same basis was submitted on her part by France and England, (acting as mediators between her and her enemy,) Austria, which had by that time retrieved her position, refused to entertain the terms she would have grasped at two months before. Again (page 18) the pamphleteer reminds us that Prussia made a similar proposition to the Diet at Frankfort, through Gen. RADOWITZ, but that it was rejected by the influence of Austria. So that LOUIS NAPOLEON may now say: "What the French Republic, the British Cabinet, and the Prussian Government all together failed to effect, I, singly, have accomplished. Austria has been forced to accept from me the frontier line of the Mincio."

Again, the pamphlet (page 45) distinctly rejects the idea of Italian unity as a dream of revolutionary Utopianism, and sets up against it the scheme of a federation, under the Presidency of the Pope. This was the project so enthusiastically urged by GIOBERTI, BALBO, and their followers, in 1846 and 1847. It is striking that the pamphleteer (quoting page 51, the authority of Lord PONSONBY, our Ambassador at Vienna in 1848) declares this to be the sole practicable mode of reconstituting Italy, though the scheme has no longer any adherents in Italy itself, having long since been consigned, there, to the limbo of generous illusions.

Elsewhere (page 58) the pamphleteer thus describes the effect of the "honorary Presidency" he would assign to the Pope:

"It will increase the prestige and moral power of the Papacy; it will slacken the too tight bond which now couples the Prince to the Pontiff, and which cramps all the activity of a people in the inflexible circle of ecclesiastical power, at the risk of an explosion." "Receiving," the writer continues, "this increase of moral influence, finding himself invested with this sort of protectorate over all Italy, awarded him by the respect of all its peoples, the Pope may diminish his temporal power, and lighten the burden of his political responsibility, without self-humiliation. Without exposing himself, he may organize under himself, serious control, secular administration, civil legislation, and a regularly constituted and independent magistracy. All he loses in privilege he will gain in importance. Instead of governing a stagnant and inert people, he will extend his hand over the whole of Italy, to bless and guide it; he will be the irresponsible and venerated chief of a confederation of twenty-six millions of Christians, who, classed in different States, gather all to that centre, in which the activity and grandeur of Italy will come to a focus."

In other words, LOUIS NAPOLEON contemplates making of the Pope a sort of Dalai Lama of the West—a well-paid, well-fed, well-lodged, well-clad old man, with nothing to do but figure in gorgeous vestments at saints-day festivals and church functions, under the shadow of peacock plumes and ostrich-feather fans, while the whole work of secular government is carried on by laymen, to whom he is to delegate his authority as a Prince.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th, Mr. DISRAELI said: I have no wish whatever to press upon the Government to give any information which may be inconvenient at the present moment; but I am sure that they will like, seeing the deep interest which the country feels in the state of public affairs, to give such information as they may be able; and I should be glad, therefore, to hear from the noble lord whether he has received any communication respecting the interview which was anticipated as having taken place yesterday between the two Emperors, and whether he can inform the House what has been the general consequence of that meeting.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs—In answer to the right hon. gentleman, I have to state that we have received intelligence of importance. At 2 o'clock to-day I was informed by the French Ambassador that he had received a telegram informing him that peace between the two Emperors had been signed yesterday. [Loud cheers.] Since that hour I have received a telegram from Lord COWLEY, and I think I cannot do better than read it to the House. It is dated from Valeggio the 11th July, and addressed by the Emperor to the Empress. [The noble Lord then read the telegram, for which see Lords' report. It was received with loud cheers from both sides of the House.] The noble lord continued: I may state further, because there has been a rumor for some weeks that when the treaty of peace came to be signed, by which Lombardy would be ceded to Sardinia, France would ask, as compensation for the costs of the war, that Savoy should be ceded to her. But I am happy to say that the Emperor of the French has made no such demand; and it is perfectly understood that he does not propose to make any addition whatever to the territory of France. [Loud cheers.] Any addition to the territory of France, however insignificant in extent, could not but raise the suspicions and jealousies of the other European Powers. [Cheers.] Under these circumstances, I trust the noble lord the member for Haddingtonshire (Lord ELCHO) will not persevere with the motion of which he has given notice, and that he will give the House to understand that it is not his intention to do so. [Hear.]

Lord ELCHO—In answer to the appeal of the noble lord, although I cannot admit the general principle that members of this House are to be debarred from expressing their opinion upon questions of this nature, yet, under the present circumstances, I do not propose to press the motion which stands in my name. I shall, therefore, on Thursday next, being the day for which the motion stands, ask for leave to withdraw the motion; at the same time reserving to myself, as a personal matter, the right, if I shall think it necessary or desirable, shortly to explain the circumstances and motives which induced me to place that notice on the paper.

EVENTS IN ITALY.

Countermarch of the French Army—The Whereabouts of Garibaldi—General Discontent.

FROM THE LATE SEAT OF WAR.

A letter from Valeggio of the 10th, says:

"The different corps d'armée have already commenced their countermarch. The Third, commanded by Marshal CANROBERT, yesterday evening made a slight movement, but only to take up the new position assigned to it. From being on the left of Valeggio, it has now marched through the village and encamped on the right of it. This evening, the first division will occupy Volta, the second Goito, the third Pozzolo, and there remain until further orders. This afternoon the division of Gen. MELLINET, composed of the Grenadiers of the Guard will leave for Desenzano, a pretty village on the banks of the Lake of Garda. The Voltigeurs, under the command of Gen. CAMOU, will march early to-morrow morning in the direction of Rivoltella. The other corps will make for the moment but a trifling change in their quarters. The cavalry will retire into the vast plain of Montechiaro. The troops of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS will occupy Castel Nuovo and San Giorgio. The Second will not move. The Fourth will remain at Valeggio. As to the Fifth, under Prince NAPOLEON, it will not quit its present encampment on the road between Peschiera and Valeggio."

THE POSITION OF GARIBALDI.

Bormio (states a communication from that place of the 9th) is the head-quarters of GARIBALDI. I write this from the Golden Lion, and in a room next to that occupied by the General. His corps is now composed of 12,000 men, including the Chasseurs of the Apennines, whom Gen. ULLOA organized and sent to join the Chasseurs of the Alps. It must be considered an excellent corps d'armée, if it be borne in mind what a resolute set of young men it is composed of. The depot is at Como. GARIBALDI has garrisons at different places along the Lake of Como and the Adda. It does not appear that he is to go beyond the limits of the Valtelline. There exists between that country and the Tyrol high mountains, on the top of which is a plateau called the Tonale. The Austrians occupied that ridge, but they were dislodged from it two days ago by Col. MEDICI, who commands the 2d corps of GARIBALDI.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HUNGARIAN LEGION PREVIOUS TO THE PEACE.

The Turin correspondent of the London Times says: "The formation of the Hungarian Legion proceeds prosperously. It comprises a good many Roumans, of which race Austria has several millions of subjects. The legion now amounts to about 5,000 men."

STATE OF ITALY.

The Morning Post's Paris correspondent speaks of a Congress as being probable, and says that Italy is greatly agitated. The Pope has sent to the Emperors of France and Austria for troops, and there are likely to be political disturbances at Milan.

"One of our correspondents," says the Nord of Brussels, "who passed through the Duchy of Modena some few days since, assures us that nothing is changed there but the flag; everything else, men and institutions, remain as they were."

THE PAPAL STATES.

A letter from Rome, dated the 7th inst., and published in a Continental journal, says: "The Prince of TOUR D'AUVERGNE, Auditor of the Rota for the French Government, has received orders to hold himself ready to leave for the head-quarters of the Emperor NAPOLEON. It is said that he is commissioned to present to the Emperor NAPOLEON an autograph letter from the Pope, and to announce in the name of his Holiness that he is determined to demand of the Catholic Powers an armed intervention. It is certain that the Spanish and Portuguese Governments have offered assistance if required. A meeting of Cardinals took place last evening at the Vatican, composed of ANTONELLI, MATTEI, PATRIZI, FERRETTI, ALTIERI, SANTUCCI and DI PIETRO. The object of the council was to consider what measures should be adopted under existing circumstances. The Government of the Holy See is determined to maintain its temporal power by force of arms. It will concentrate all its troops at Ancona, and when the reinforcements arrive which it expects from the Catholic Powers, it will command them to enter into the legations and to retake Rimini and the neighboring towns. Mr. RUSSELL, British Chargé d'Affaires, had an audience of the Pope a few days since. He was well received, and his Holiness said to him, smiling, "England is now in the hands of your relative, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who, in order to obtain office, united with Lord PALMERSTON. Both are enemies of Rome, and with their ministry the Government of the Holy See will, no doubt, be exposed to some unpleasantness; but I assure you, that, in the midst of revolution, of war, and of so many governments overthrown, the Pope will remain always the Pope. Providence and the history of so many centuries are my guarantee for that. What matter that the papacy be annoyed or even persecuted. Perhaps at this moment such persecution enters into the designs of God.

THE REVOLT AT NAPLES.

A letter from Naples of the 9th contains the following account of the insurrection of the Swiss in that city:

"When Switzerland in 1849, executing the new Federal laws, broke off her engagements with the late King FERDINAND, the King declared that he would, notwithstanding, keep his, and that in spite of the Confederation, he would retain the Swiss in his service and enrol others. And, in point of fact, enrolments continued either in the Cantons or on the frontiers, and increased every day. The unhappy men who did so, then, in spite of the law of their country, and on the faith of treaties which de facto were abolished. One of the conditions of these treaties was that they should bear the name and insignia of Swiss troops; and the men, though disobeying the laws of their country by proceeding to Naples, were anxious to retain their national flags and insignia. When, therefore, the other day they heard that their insignia and their flags were to be taken away and those of Naples substituted, they manifested profound discontent. In addition to the affair of the flags, it must be stated that dissension existed amongst the Swiss with regard to the war, and that, besides, the Swiss felt great dissatisfaction at a considerable number of Tyrolians having lately been enrolled in their ranks. On the morning of the Sixth, a number of the men of the Fourth Swiss regiment quarrelled amongst themselves, and called each other French and Austrians; and when the flags were taken away, many of them refused to recognize the new ones presented. Their exasperation having risen to a great height, they attacked each other with muskets and swords, and inflicted wounds mutually. A number of men with arms and baggage left the fort of Carmine, and hastened to the barracks of the Santa Apostoli and Santo Polito, where, not without a fire of musketry, they obtained some reinforcements. They then went to the railings of Capodimonte, crying "Long live the King!" and "Switzerland for ever!" The King caused them to be asked what they wanted, and they answered, "Either let our flags be restored, or let us leave!" On this, the King ordered them to go to the Campo Martio, and to wait till the next day, promising that he would satisfy their demand. The soldiers went to the Campo Martio, and passed the night there. It is said that in the course of the night they committed some deplorable excesses, but the allegation requires confirmation. The next morning, Gen. SOUBY, formerly colonel of the Second Swiss regiment, told the mutineers that the king would allow them to leave, but that they must lay down their arms. They replied that they would only do so in the port, near the steamers which should be employed to take them away. Gen. SOUBY returned to Capodimonte, and came back with the order to fire on them with grape if they would not surrender. Two cannon were brought out and pointed at them, and the Campo Martio was occupied by the king's troops, and even—horrible to relate—by some Swiss. The Thirteenth battalion of riflemen and a battalion of the Twentieth Regiment were chosen for the sanguinary execution contemplated. The cannon fired four times on the rebels; the troops, even the Swiss, fired their muskets, and then charged with the bayonet; and the insurgents were either killed or subjected. I have two reports relative to this horrible affair; one, by a Swiss officer, that 25 men were killed and 50 wounded; the other (but God grant that it may be an exaggeration!) that the killed were 150 and the wounded 250. A considerable number of insurgents escaped from the massacre and took the road to Rome. But they will, no doubt, be captured, as troops have been sent after them. A hundred prisoners have been taken, and expect to be shot."

A postscript to the letter says:

"Alarmed at the menacing turn which things have taken, the King has ordered that all the Swiss who will not take an oath to the flag of Naples shall be sent to their own country. The Swiss are leaving in great numbers—they are effecting a veritable evacuation."

THE BADEN CONCORDAT.

Although the exact tenor of the new Concordat (reports a communication from Carlsruhe) is not known, yet there appears to be no doubt that the Archbishop will have the right of appointing to some hundreds of benefices, and take a very large part in the superior direction of public instruction, and in the management of church property. The functionaries who, after the dispute with the Archbishop of Friburg, fell under the ban of excommunication, have been relieved from the anathema pronounced against them. The Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Council is to be suppressed.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

The Invalide Russe publishes an article in which it points out the impossibility of Sardinia and Austria living side by side without a conflict taking place. The way in which this is proved is, indeed, highly startling, as coming from a Russian journal. It says:

If the Austrians have hitherto been unfortunate in the field of battle, we must render them this justice that they manœuvre admirably well in the sphere of diplomacy, and although in that sphere they sometimes experience checks, such incidents are caused by circumstances which it is impossible to foresee. It is now a long time since Austria has contemplated the humiliation, the weakening, and even the annihilation of Sardinia. A liberal and constitutional power, enjoying freedom of the press, a tribune, and a parliament—a power where publicity in everything prevails, could not exist by the side of the absolutism of the Austrian Government in Lombardy, or by the side of the military provinces of Austria, for that is the only name that can be given to the States of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, or again, of the Pontifical Government, and lastly, of Naples, if subjected to the system which has prevailed there for some years back. The contagion of Sardinia has reached the whole flock of quiet lambs who had allowed themselves to be shorn with pained but mute resignation. Such a state of things could not continue.

SPAIN AND HAYTI.

The Madrid journals of the 16th contain an account of the presentation to the Queen of [illegible] and MADIOU, who recently arrived in that capital as envoys from the Republic of Hayti. In presenting their credentials, they stated that the new President of the Republic is anxious to maintain the most friendly relations with Spain; and Her Majesty, in reply, said that her Government wished to be on friendly terms with Hayti. The Parlamento, one of the daily journals, of Moderado politics, had ceased to appear.

A CASE OF SCANDAL.—The Detroit papers report the following case: "A man named ROBERT EDWARDS, who lives in the town of Greenfield, about five miles from Detroit, was arrested on Sunday evening by officer GUNNING. The charge against him is one of a serious nature, the facts being as follows: Several years ago the wife of EDWARDS took a young girl by the name of DOUGHERTY, whose mother resides in this city, for the purpose of bringing her up. After a time Mrs. EDWARDS died, and her husband, representing that the girl was quite necessary to him as a housekeeper, and that he would clothe and treat her well and pay a certain sum for her services, she was allowed to remain with him. EDWARDS, by his wiles, soon managed to seduce her, and about two years since she became a mother. The seduction and birth remained unknown to Mrs. DOUGHERTY, until a few days ago, who, as soon as she became cognizant of the way matters had progressed, through her son-in-law, a Mr. FOSTER, endeavored to have EDWARDS make all the reparation in his power, viz.: marry the mother of his child. He refused, saying it would be all right. When Mr. FOSTER, learning that he was trying to bring about a marriage between his victim and a half-witted fellow employed by him as a farm hand, a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Officer GUNNING, who, after a long chase, apprehended him on Sunday evening. The officer visited the farm, but EDWARDS was secreted, and could not be found, but was discovered soon after, on the ferry-boat, on his way from Windsor to Detroit. The prisoner is now in jail."

GRAND COUNCIL OF MEXICAN CHIEFTAINS.—We learn by a private letter, with which we have been favored, that the last English steamer from Vera Cruz took up to Tampico Gen. TRACONIS, José Garza, Justo Alvarez, Gomez Farias, Joaquin Degollado, Romero Rubio and Manuel Doblado. The object of these movements is to take counsel on the expedition which Gov. GARZA is said to be organizing. We also learn that a large quantity of arms and ammunition have recently been introduced into Northern Mexico, perhaps for this very expedition, by way of the Rio Grande.—*N. O. Picayune.*

In consequence of the long continuance of dry weather, there is drouth in Vermont. Corn leaves are curled, berries shriveled on the branches, and almost every brook dried up, putting an end to trout fishing. The Connecticut, between Newbury and Wells River, can in some places be waded over.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Indian	July 30	Quebec	Liverpool
Ariel	July 30	New-York	Southa'n
City of Washing'n	July 30	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	Aug. 1	New-York	Southa'n
Africa	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Aug. 6	New-York	Southa'n
North Briton	Aug. 6	Quebec	Liverpool
Europa	Aug. 10	Boston	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
John Bell	July 16	Glasgow	Quebec
Hammonia	July 15	Southampt'n	New-York
Anglo Saxon	July 20	Liverpool	Quebec
Kangaroo	July 20	Liverpool	New-York
Ocean Queen	July 20	Southa'n	New-York
Persia	July 23	Liverpool	New-York
Glasgow	July 27	Glasgow	New-York
Nova Scotian	July 27	Liverpool	Quebec
Arabia	July 30	Liverpool	Boston
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	Aug. 3	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Quebec
Saxonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York

FOR CUBA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Quaker City	July 30	New-York	Havana

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Great Britain, for Liverpool—Dr. Kennedy and wife, South Carolina; H. Howich and wife, Mrs. Clary, Martin Benisele, Mr. Gee and wife, M. W. Cloney, John Andrews, E. H. Payton, O. [illegible], David Spence, Donald Ross, Robert Parker, J. R. Le Roy and wife, and 31 in the steerage. Specie, [illegible].

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—J. McN. Turner, Col. H. Kelly, Edward C. Howe, Thos. Haines, W. H. H. Walker, H. Schrabacker, R. Evans, E. J. Reid, Jno. Minturn, Mrs. C. C. Miller and child, Miss Laura Daly, Miss M. Ashe, M. A. Birch, Chas. White, J. Partridge, B. G. Tilden, L. R. Burkman, Jacob Gram, Geo. Bunyan.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Mrs. Hughes, W. G. Webber, lady and 2 children, Miss L. Rate, Mrs. M. Mitchell, Mrs. E. N. Grant, C. A. Mitchell, H. Clark, Geo. W. Frost, lady and child, Miss C. Vidal, Miss Craig, Mrs. E. J. Thomas, Miss Mary A. Loyd, Mrs. A. Carlton and daughter, C. [illegible], lady and daughter, Miss A. Drummond, Mrs. [illegible], C. Campbell, servant and child, S. Brooks and lady, Miss M. G. Overton, Miss Lucy Nelson, Miss S. H. [illegible], R. M. Bernard, Miss E. D. Ford, Miss Fannie Hart, J. [illegible] and lady, Miss J. Drummond, F. A. Robinson and lady, Thos. P. Leavy, Mrs. Leavy, Miss M. A. Leavy, Mrs. J. Vanbuskirk, J. D. Brown and lady, Mrs. F. W. Seabury, Miss E. T. Seabury, Mrs. Doe, Miss M. Doe, Mrs. E. Nothingham, Miss M. Wooding, Mrs. E. [illegible], E. Katenstein and lady, J. E. [illegible], W. S. Piper, J. C. Dabney, E. Brown, J. C. Jacobson, T. [illegible], A. G. [illegible], Dr. T. B. Ward, J. M. West, A. Mitchell, Geo. Friday, H. M. Stringfellow, Wm. Ford, B. M. Pope, J. Smith, E. L. Wilson, S. F. Smith, Jas. Lyons, Ed. McNally, D. McLeod, Jos. Egbert, S. Gribbin, Charles E. Hall, and 13 in the steerage.

In schr. Passport, from Lavacca—H. Mosely, lady and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 53 | Sun sets.... 7 19 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 27 | Gov. Island. 8 16 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers George's Creek, Geer, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, J. Bright.

Ships M. Hammond, Dyer, New-Orleans, ——; Try, (Br.,) Jabister, Miramichi, H. & F. W. Myer; Western Chief, Wording, Quebec, E. P. Buck & Co.

Barks M. Frances, Creighton, Elizabethport, T. [illegible] & Co.; John Henry, French, Havana, J. C. Jewett & Co.; Alcyon, (Russ.,) Nyman, Cette, Funch & Meincke; Frank Kelly, Quebec, Wilson & Brainer.

Brigs J. McIntyre, McIntyre, Jefferson, ——; J. E. Arey, Stone, Bangor, H. D. Brookman & Co.; C. H. White, White, Cadiz, C. & E. J. Peters; J. E. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Hantsport, D. R. De Wolf; Haber, (Nor.) Thoresen, Marseilles, Holmboe & Headly.

Schooners P. Satterly, Cooper, Charleston, ——; C. H. Moller, Allen, Petersburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; E. Castoff, Gardner, New Bedford, master; Alba, Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; L. R. Myers, Brandon, Indianola, McCready, Mott & Co.; M. Taylor, Hickman, Philadelphia, J. Rand; Helena, Roberts, St. John, Post & Small; J. C. Brooks, Grafton, Portland, H. H. [illegible]; Mary Louisa, Gautier, Washington, [illegible]; Sally Gay, Greene, Norwich, G. M. Smith; J. H. [illegible], Hicks, Plymouth, master; Ocean Wave, Lockhart, Hantsport, D. R. De Wolf; Queen of Clippers, Lockhart, Windsor, C. A. De Wolf; [illegible], Lynch, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Fleetwood, [illegible], Alexandria, Spofford & Dodge.

Sloop Cabat, Appleby, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Jura, (Br. screw,) Moody, Liverpool July 13, with mdse. to E. Cunard, Jr. July 25, [illegible] miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed pilot boat Mary Catherine.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. On the 27th, at 4 P. M., off Hog Island, passed schr. Ann Cole, bound N. 28th, off Delaware Light-ship, passed steamship Roanoke, hence for Norfolk.

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool June 22, with mdse. and 247 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Sld. in co. with ships West Point, Allen, and Cultivator, Allen, for New-York. July 14, lat. 47 52, lon. 46 16, saw an iceberg.

Bark Ann E. Grant, (of Richmond,) Swaine, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co.

Bark M. L. French, (of Portland,) Haskell, Valparaiso April 1, via Pascoa? April 28, with copper ore, wool and hides to F. Swift & Co.

Brig Mary, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Nourse?, Barbadoes July 8, in ballast to H. H. Milford. The new Br. brig Dreadnought, of Halifax, N. S., was sold June 28, for £1,[illegible].

Brig Argo, Auld, Machiasport 6 ds., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Vincennes, Love, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig Teaser, (Br.,) Wright, Hillsboro, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Sea Breeze, Whaley, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Brig Charlotte, Wells, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Brig Porto Rico, Tarr, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Passport, Booth, Lavacca 21 ds., with cotton, wool, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co. Had a succession of squalls, heavy weather and strong head winds off Cape Hatteras.

Schr. Martha Nichols, Sawyer, Machias 7 ds., with lumber and laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Truro, (Br.,) Cox, Rondout, in ballast to master.

Schr. Ann Sawyer, Elizabethport, coal, for Salem.

Schr. Union, Libby, Elizabethport, coal, for ——.

Schr. Asa Eldridge, Lowden, Boston 3 ds., with [illegible].

Schr. E. A. Elliott, Marsh, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Sloop Magician, Chase, Nyack, 2 ds., with stone.

WIND—N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Great Britain, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Montgomery, for Savannah. Ships Queen of the Pacific, for San Francisco; Brooklyn, for Montevideo. Bark [illegible], for Richmond, and others.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, July 28, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight; steamship Great Britain, for Liverpool, out over the Bar. Wind S., light; weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, July 28, sunset—Wind light from S.; weather clear. No vessels in sight.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28—Arr. schr. G. M. Robertson, Barbadoes. Spoken—July 26, lat. 38 26, lon. [illegible], bark Ann Elizabeth, from New-York for Turk's Island.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, July 28.—The bark Elm, Taylor, from Boston, was wrecked at Salem River, West Coast of Africa, May 17. Crew and cargo saved. The E. was built at Charlestown, Mass., in 1847; 189 tons register, rated A 2, and was owned by Rice & Thaxter, of Boston.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Columbia—ship, hence for Liverpool, with a fine breeze from westward, was passed, July 24, off George's Banks.

J. D. Fish—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, was signalized, July 2, lat. 48 07, lon. 32 12.

Silver Star—ship, [illegible], exchanged signals with, July 2, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible].

By pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell, No. 1—July 21, lat. 41 11, lon. 68 10, brig Margaret Mortimer, from Bay of Fundy for Richmond; 26th, lat. 40 25, lon. 70 20, bark Canada, Mitchell, from Portland for Cardenas.